

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, place a one-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas. No wrapping—No address.

VOLUME LV. NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 2868.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

Are You Reloading?

SEND US
The Name and Caliber
OF
Your Rifle

Rifle Smokeless Division
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

United States Army Officers Uniforms and Equipment

Complete showing of all essential requisites for active service. Insignia, study books, lockers, bedding and bedding rolls, waterproof trench coats, leather and fleece waistcoats, leggings and boots.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

TOBIN BRONZE

Registered in U. S. Patent Office
Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Platen Rods, Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
ANSONIA BRANCH, ANSONIA, CONN., SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from
ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T.H.
and
BISHOP & COMPANY, BANKERS, Honolulu, T.H.



FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS. AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

16 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL
for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

Simplex Jacks

for
Railroads-Contractors-Industries
Automobiles-Pole Pulling and Ordnance

Templeton, Kenly & Co., Ltd.
Established 1899
London Chicago Paris

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD COMPANY

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

TIME and PERCUSSION FUSES
PROJECTILES
CARTRIDGE CASES

CASTINGS
FORGINGS
BRASS GOODS

PLATE and MACHINE WORK

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION



Manufacturing

LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS,
LIGHT ORDNANCE, MILITARY,
HIGH-POWER and SMALL CALIBER
SPORTING RIFLES, AUTOMATIC
PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.
AUTOMOBILE PARTS, FRAMES,
TRANSMISSIONS, AXLES, etc.

Executive Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Factories: UTICA, N. Y., and SHARON, PENNA.



RUBBER AND ASBESTOS



We specialize in Army and Navy requirements.
RUBBER: Porthole Strips, Hoses, Packings, Baiting, Molded Goods, Tires.
ASBESTOS: Packings, Brake Lining, Clutch Facings, Fibres, Textiles, Gloves, Unions.
DOMINION ASBESTOS AND RUBBER CORPORATION,
16 Madison Street, New York
Lincoln Building, Philadelphia.

Flabby gums—the cause
of loosened teeth



THE gums are the first line of defense for the teeth. Without firm gums teeth cannot be sound. And tender, inflamed or flabby gums become positive sources of vital danger.

The spongy gum surface invites the seepage of decay-food germs into the system.

This condition is known as Pyorrhea (Riggs Disease). Four out of five people over forty have it. And many even under thirty.

Use Forhan's daily and have no fear of tender gums, the first stage of Pyorrhea. Nor of dangerous tooth loosening, which accompanies Pyorrhea. Nor yet of prematurely flattened lips, which are the certain result of Pyorrhea.

On the contrary, Forhan's will make your gums texture-firm and tooth-supporting. No tooth-base decay will form below the gum line.

Forhan's will also scientifically cleanse your teeth. They will feel particularly smooth after using Forhan's.

Forhan's is pleasant, cool and anti-septic. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist for special treatment.

30c and 55c tubes

All Druggists

FORHAN CO.

187 5th Ave., N. Y.

Send for Trial Tube Free

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, just off Union Square

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00

Most Famous Meals in the United States

New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.

STEWART

"IDEAL"

in every way a good
legging should be

It fits well—is easily adjusted—always looks neat—and, because of the good material and workmanship, will give good service.

"IDEAL"

Canvas LEGGING

U. S. Army Standard

Their good points are protected by patents. You will know you are getting the right sort if you see the makers' name inside.

Size 1—Calf, 13 inches

" 2 " 14 "

" 3 " 15 "

" 4 " 16 "

" 5 " 17 "



At all good Military Shops
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
MANUFACTURERS

Long Island City, New York

Shortening Camp Distances

Officers everywhere are finding that the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle is by far the quickest and most efficient method of transportation that they can use about camp—or for longer distances.

Built strong and sturdy to withstand the hard knocks of army usage, there is no machine more capable of giving long and dependable service than the

Harley-Davidson

"For 17 Years The Master Mount"

It requires but little housing space—it is always ready—it is the surest, swiftest officers' mount.

You will find that a Harley-Davidson is remarkably economical, too. Consider these facts on operating costs:

50 to 75 miles per gallon of gasoline.

800 to 1,200 miles per gallon of cylinder oil.

5,000 to 8,000 miles per set of tires.

A Harley-Davidson represents a wise investment for you. If there is no dealer near you, write for catalog.

Harley-Davidson Motor Co.

Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

For the Service
of Those Who
Serve

"We want letters"

Made in Self Filling, Safety and Regular Types.
All sizes with every degree of pen point.

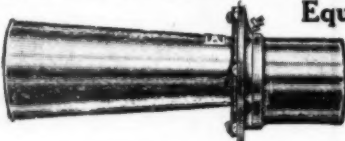
Army and Navy Ink Pellets can be carried everywhere
in the space of a thimble. Make ink as you need it.

AT THE BEST STORES

L. E. Waterman Co.
191 Broadway, New York

1,000 MILES FRENCH TRENCHES

Equipped with



SPARTON

Motorhorn

AEROPLANES and SPEED BOATS

Also use them for signaling

Engineers of 42 of Nation's most popular Automobiles make Sparton
Motorhorn standard Equipment in cars designed by them



THE SPARKS-WITHINGTON CO.
Jackson, Michigan, U. S. A.



Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Fifty years in the service of good teeth-keeping has won Dr. Lyon's the highest possible rank—the standard dentifrice. It is safe—efficient—it is used with confidence the world over for

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Keep the stomach well, the liver active, the bowels regular, and the breath will be sweet and healthy. But let poisons accumulate in the digestive organs, the system becomes clogged, gases form in the stomach and affect the breath.

Correct

these conditions with Beecham's Pills. They promptly regulate the bodily functions and are a quick remedy for sour stomach and

Bad Breath

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comfort for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions. The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer today for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

THE SEVERN SCHOOL

LOCATED ON THE SEVERN RIVER
Fifteen minutes by rail from the Naval Academy

A Boarding School that prepares for
WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS

Number of Students limited to twenty-five. Term
begins September 3rd. For Catalog, address

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal
SEVERNA PARK, BOONE MARYLAND

THE CITADEL The military college of S. C.
Founded 1848. Rated by Government as a "Distinguished Military College." Expert faculty. Courses leading to B.S. and C.E. degrees. Ten graduates receive commissions in U. S. Army each year. Ideal climate for open-air military work. Expenses limited. Catalog. Col. G. J. BOND, Supt., Charleston, S.C.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, Charles Street Avenue.
NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND A College for Women— Sisters of Notre Dame to train the body, mind and spirit—to develop true womanhood. Modern buildings in a beautiful park of 64 acres. Rowing, basketball, tennis, hockey. Instructors all specialists. Regular and elective courses. Music, Art. Write for catalog.

PATENTS WILKINSON & GIUSTA
Patent and Trade Mark Law.
Orray Building, Washington, D.C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '88, U.S.N.A., resigned 1899)
Patents for War Material a Specialty.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in U.S. and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions on application.



Foods That Will Help You Win The War

A famous Generalissimo wisely said: "The strength of an army depends on its stomach"—for it is a proven fact that unless a soldier is physically fit, he cannot fittingly fight;—and, furthermore, to keep a soldier physically fit the very best quality and the most nutritious foods are required.

As it is established that the *best quality foods* contain the *most nutriment*—and our selections conceded *the world's best quality*—it logically follows that OURS are the *most nutritious* and *economical* foods that you can use—dependable foods which will materially help you win the war.

We Carry in Stock Ready for Immediate Delivery Everything Required

For Navy and Marine Corps Ship Stores Army Post Exchanges and Messes

— such as —

FOODS of every kind, in Packages and Bulk—Beverages—Candies—Toilet Articles—Military Novelties—Cigars—Cigarettes—Tobaccos, etc., etc. Being the world's largest Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers and Distributors insures you the very best qualities, the lowest possible wholesale prices, and the quickest rail and water deliveries from our own terminals and docks. Why take chances elsewhere on orders that *PROBABLY* may be filled, when you can buy ALL your goods from HEADQUARTERS—from ONE house, with ONE order, ONE shipment, ONE invoice. *In other words from US.*

We Extend You a Cordial Invitation to Visit Us

Call a Taxi and come over here at our expense, or telephone 1000 Greenpoint, and one of our Automobiles will meet you and bring you directly to our building, OR SEND US DIRECT YOUR ORDERS FOR DELIVERY ON OPEN MARKET. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

Address: Army and Navy Department

Austin, Nichols & Co.

(INCORPORATED)
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF
FOOD PRODUCTS

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors of

"SUNBEAM" PURE FOODS—"THE WORLD'S BEST"

Executive Offices and Factory: Kent Avenue, N. 3rd Street to N. 5th Street, and East River (Borough of Brooklyn).

NEW YORK

HEADQUARTERS FOR CIGARS AND PIPES—WRITE FOR PRICES

An ICY-HOT Will Save Your Life

Therefore carry an ICY-HOT Sling containing an ICY-HOT Bottle and BE PREPARED while marching, on a hot day, or guarding, on a chilly or cold night.

ICY-HOT

Keeps Contents Hot 24 Hours
Or Cold 3 Days

Be sure and get one for self-protection and comfort—in emergencies. Order one at your Post Exchange. If unable to obtain it there, ask your friends to send you one or order direct from us. We will ship an ICY-HOT Bottle and Sling PREPAID on receipt of \$2.50. Ask for catalog of complete line.

THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE CO.,
174 West Second St. Cincinnati, Ohio



The "D-D" KHAKI WATCH

Prestige WALTHAM MOVEMENT Accuracy

Always sold in this box.

Look for Drummer Boy illustration on inside label.



Avoid imitations by securing the "Khaki box" The individual numbers of case and movement are marked on every box.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

"The Watch in the Trenches"

which explains why there are barrels of discarded watches at the front, that are out of commission and cannot be repaired.

The "D-D" Khaki Watch is the only watch that will stand the wear and tear of actual service at the front. Its exclusive features are the result of careful study of military requirements.

Non-inflammable Unbreakable Glass—Not a Nitro-Cellulose product, which is dangerous. The only unbreakable glass held safe by Double Clinched Bezel. Pat. Sept. 11, 1917.

The "No Fuss" Strap
Patented Clasp.
No buckle, no eyelets.
Slips over hand as a loop.

RADIUM DIAL

"Cravenette" Finished
Olive Drab Webbing
Moisture-proof.
Stronger than Leather.

Sold by leading Watch Dealers

JACQUES DEPOLIER & SON

Manufacturers of High-Class Specialties for Waltham Watches
15 Maiden Lane, New York City, U. S. A.

DURDIS WATCH CASE CO.

Established 1877

TELEGRAM

Dards

Florists for 44 years
at Madison Ave. and 44th St.
(Opposite Hotel Biltmore)
New York

ORDER for HER a lovely corsage bouquet, box of flowers or blooming plant to be delivered to any part of the world within a few hours of receipt of order. In ordering flowers by wire or mail, patronize a firm whose name and standing guarantee satisfaction.

Telephone, Murray Hill 4025.

Cable address, Dardsfor, New York.

Special Staff for Mail and Telegraphic Orders.

"The Old Reliable Military House"

Famous Lilley Caps



WE KNOW THE REGULATIONS

We manufacture—

Uniforms to Individual Measure—Metal Ornaments for Uniforms—Leather Puttee Leggings—New Regulation Liberty Belts—Navy Swords and Belts—Marine Swords—Trench Coats and Overcoats—and many other articles of Military Equipment.

Write for

Officers' Catalog No. 187A.

Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 578A.

THE M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio

ARMY UNIFORM CHANGES.

The War Department has issued advance copies of changes in Army uniform regulations, relating chiefly to chevrons, which have been approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. They embody changes in Special Regulations No. 41 (Uniform Regulations) and in Special Regulations No. 42 (Uniform Specifications). Their text is as follows:

Changes in Special Regulations No. 41.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes be made in Special Regulations No. 41 (Uniform Regulations):

Paragraph 96. Insignia on Sleeve. Change subparagraph (1) to read as follows:

(1) Dress chevrons to be worn on the dress coat. Service chevrons to be worn on the service coats, overcoats, olive drab shirts, denim and white coats.

Change subparagraph (c) to read as follows: (c) The chevrons prescribed in paragraphs 71, 72 and 73, Uniform Specifications, will be worn on both sleeves, midway between the elbow and the top of the sleeve. They will be worn on the overcoat and on all coats, also on the olive drab shirt when worn without the coat. V-shaped bars will be worn with the points up, except Wound and War Service chevrons.

Change subparagraph (1) to read as follows: (1) Various sleeve insignia of enlisted men. The following insignia will be worn as indicated:

Bandmen.—Base of lyre down.
Chief Mechanic and Mechanic.—Head of hammers up.
Mess Sergeant and Cook.—Crown of cap up.
Horseshoer.—Toe of shoe up.
Saddler.—Blade of knife up.
Buglers of all grades.—Bell of bugle to the front.
Motor Sergeant and Chauffeurs, of all grades, and Wagoner.—One set of opposite spokes horizontal.

Change the last sentence of subparagraph (f) to read as follows:

Chief Planter and Chief Loader.—Maneuvering ring of mine up.

Observers.—Point of triangle up.

Plotters.—Points of dividers up.

Rescind subparagraph (h) and substitute the following:

(h) Chevrons to denote qualifications with the rifle, pistol and machine gun will be worn on the cuff of the sleeve of the service coat as follows:

Rifle qualifications on the right sleeve, muzzle to the front. Machine gun qualifications on the right sleeve, points of cartridges up.

Pistol qualifications on the left sleeve, muzzles down.

Paragraph 87. Hats.

For subparagraph (a) substitute the following:

(a) Blue Denim.—The blue denim hat will be worn with the blue denim uniform.

Subparagraph (c) omit the sentence "It will also be worn with the fatigue uniform and stable frocks, except by enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Aviation Section, Signal Corps."

Changes in Special Regulations No. 42.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes be made in Special Regulations No. 42 (Uniform Specifications):

71. Chevrons, dress. Rescinded and the following substituted:

71. Chevrons, of general application.

Regimental sergeant Major and Sergeant Major, senior grade.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of three bars, the two upper bars of arc forming a double tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Regimental Supply Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with three horizontal bars, the upper horizontal bar forming a tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Battalion and Squadron Sergeant Major and Sergeant Major, junior grade.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of two bars forming a double tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Battalion and Squadron Supply Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with two horizontal bars, the upper horizontal bar forming a tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Sergeant, first class.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of one bar, forming a tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Band Leader.—A wreath enclosing a lyre and having a star above.

Assistant Band Leader.—A wreath enclosing a lyre.

First Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a lozenge below.

Color Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a star below.

Supply Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with one horizontal bar, forming a tie to the lower V-shaped bar.

Mess Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a cook's cap below.

Stable Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a horse's head below.

Band Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a lyre below.

Sergeant Bugler.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a bugle below.

Motor Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a motor wheel having twelve spokes below.

Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars.

Corporal.—Two inverted V-shaped bars.

Corporal Bugler.—Two inverted V-shaped bars with a bugle below.

Band Corporal.—Two inverted V-shaped bars with a lyre below.

Law Corporal.—One inverted V-shaped bar.

Chauffeur, first class.—An arc of one bar surmounted by a motor wheel having twelve spokes.

Chauffeur.—A motor wheel having twelve spokes with a small bar below.

Assistant Chauffeur.—A motor wheel having twelve spokes.

Bugler, first class.—A bugle with a small bar below.

Bugler.—Bugle.

Chief Mechanic.—Two crossed hammers with a small bar below.

Mechanic.—Two crossed hammers.

Saddler.—Saddler's round knife.

Horseshoer.—A horseshoe.

Cook.—A cook's cap.

Wagoner.—A wagon wheel having eight spokes.

Musician, first, second and third class.—A lyre.

Paragraph 72. Chevrons, dress, rescinded and substitute the following:

72. Chevrons, special for different arms.

(a) Coats, Artillery.

Master Electrician.—A wreath having forked lightning within, and a star above.

Engineer.—A wreath having a governor within and a star above.

Assistant Engineer.—A wreath having a governor within.

Electrician Sergeant, first class.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with an arc of one bar enclosing forked lightning and a small bar below the lightning.

Electrician Sergeant, second class.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with an arc of one bar enclosing forked lightning.

Fireman.—An arc of one bar surmounted by a governor.

Radio Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with forked lightning below.

Master Gunner.—A wreath enclosing a projectile, point up, with a star above.

(b) Special Ratings in the Coast Artillery.

Casemate Electrician.—Forked lightning enclosed in a circle.

Observer, first class.—An equilateral triangle with a small bar below enclosed in a circle.

Observer, second class.—An equilateral triangle enclosed in a circle.

Plotter.—A pair of dividers enclosed in a circle.

Coxswain.—A pilot's wheel enclosed in a circle.

Chief Planter.—A mine case with a small bar below enclosed in a circle.

Chief Loader.—A mine case enclosed in a circle.

Gun Commander.—Two crossed cannons with a small bar below enclosed in a circle.

Gun Pointers.—Two crossed cannons enclosed in a circle.

(c) Corps of Engineers.

Master Engineer, senior grade.—A wreath, having a castle within and a star above.

Master Engineer, junior grade.—A wreath having a castle within.

Telephone
Vanderbilt
136
360

Van Praag
FLORIST CO.

FOUR
WEST
FORTIETH
STREET
NEW YORK

Flowers

for all occasions delivered everywhere.
Prices pleasingly moderate.



Patentees and Sole Manufac-
turers—

FOX BROS & CO., LTD.,
Wellington, Somerset, Eng-
land.

THE PUTTEE MAKERS OF
THE WORLD

CAUTION.

See that the name "FOX" is on the metal discs (right and left) attached to every genuine pair of Fox's New Non-Fray Puttees, thus



Also that FOX'S label is on each puttee just below the tape.

FOX'S
"F.P.P." PUTTEES
NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented).
MANLEY & JOHNSON, Sole Agents, U.S.A.
390 West Broadway New York City

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipments
Silk and Bunting Flags
387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

*The Hollenden
Cleveland*

THE HOLLENDEN
is a recognized favorite
among men of the Ser-
vice who visit Cleveland.

It is located at the heart of Cleveland; near all termin-
als of travel; convenient to
business and theatre dis-
tricts; directly on street car
lines leading to all manu-
facturing districts.

With 800 commodious
rooms, four nationally
known restaurants and every
modern hotel convenience
it offers food, service and
accommodations of a truly
first-class hotel.

A special discount of 25%
on room charges will be
allowed to all men in
Service uniform during the
period of the War.

(d) Ordnance Department.
Ordnance Sergeant.—A wreath enclosing shell and flame.
(e) Signal Corps.
Master Signal Electrician.—A wreath with forked lightning at top, enclosing two crossed signal flags with torch.
(f) Medical Department.
Master Hospital Sergeant.—A wreath having a caduceus within and a star above.
Hospital Sergeant.—A wreath having a caduceus within.
(g) Quartermaster Corps.
Quartermaster Sergeant, senior grade.—A wreath, having the Quartermaster Corps insignia within and a star above.
Quartermaster Sergeant.—A wreath having the Quartermaster Corps insignia within.
(h) United States Military Academy.
Drum Major.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with two crossed batons below.
Sergeant of Field Music.—Same as for Sergeant Bugler.
(i) Tank Corps.
Master Engineer, senior grade.—Wreath having a tank within and a star above.
(j) School Detachments.
Same as for corresponding grades in other arms, corps or departments.
Paragraph 73. Chevrons, dress, rescind and substitute the following:

73. Chevrons, privates first class.
(a) Arms, Corps and Departments.
Artillery, Ammunition Trains, Artillery Parks.—Two crossed cannons.
Cavalry, Headquarters Troops of Divisions, Machine Gun Squadrons.—Two crossed sabers.
Infantry, Pioneer Infantry, Philippine Scouts, Machine Gun Battalions, Disciplinary Barracks Guard, United States Guards.—Two crossed rifles.
Engineers, Engineer Trains.—A castle.
Ordnance Department.—Shell and flame.
Signal Corps (including Aviation Section).—Two crossed signal flags with torch.
Medical Department, Sanitary Trains.—A caduceus.
Quartermaster Corps, Supply Trains.—The insignia of the Quartermaster Corps.
Tank Corps.—A tank.
Chemical Service.—Two crossed retorts with a benzol ring on center.
General Recruiting Service.—A shield.
Service Schools and U.S.M.A. Detachment.—Crossed hammer and quill pen.

(b) First class privates in headquarters of organizations not provided for in (a) above.
General Headquarters, Headquarters of Armies and Corps.—A wreath.
Headquarters of Territorial Departments, and of Infantry Divisions and Infantry Brigades.—Two crossed rifles.
Headquarters of Cavalry Divisions and Cavalry Brigades.—Two crossed sabers.
Headquarters of Army Artillery of Artillery Brigades, and of Coast Artillery Districts.—Two crossed cannons.
Headquarters of Trains.—Two crossed rifles if with an Infantry division, two crossed sabers if with a Cavalry division.
Paragraph 74. Chevrons, dress, rescind and substitute the following:

74. Chevrons to denote special qualifications.
First Class Gunner (Field Artillery, and Gun and Mortar Company, Coast Artillery).—A projectile with a small bar below.
Second Class Gunner (Field Artillery, and Gun and Mortar Company, Coast Artillery).—A projectile.
First Class Gunner (Mine Company, Coast Artillery).—A mine case with a small bar below.
Second Class Gunner (Mine Company, Coast Artillery).—A mine case.
Badge for Excellence in Coast Artillery Target Practice.—The figure "1" 1/2 inch high.
Expert Rifleman.—A rifle enclosed in a circle with a small bar below.
Sharpshooter (Rifle).—A rifle with a small bar below.
Marksman (Rifle).—A rifle.
Expert Pistol Shot.—Two crossed pistols enclosed in a circle.
First Class Pistol Shot.—Two crossed pistols.
Expert Machine Gunner.—A strip of feed belt enclosed in a circle with a small bar below.
Sharpshooter (Machine Gun).—A strip of feed belt with a small bar below.
Marksman (Machine Gun).—A strip of feed belt.
Marksman, Special Course "A".—A rifle with the letter "A" below.
Paragraph 75. Chevrons, dress, rescind and substitute the following:

75. Chevrons, Dress.—As issued. To be of the color of the facings of the arm, corps or department, except that all wreaths and circles will be yellow, all stars and forked lightning will be white and Signal Corps flags in natural colors. Dress chevrons for school detachments and for the Army service detachments, U.S.M.A., to be green; for the U.S.M.A. band, to be white.

Paragraph 75, Special Regulations No. 42, as amended by instructions referred to in letter, states that dress chevrons will be "of the color of the facings of the arm, corps or department, except that all wreaths and circles will be of yellow, all stars and forked lightning will be white, and Signal Corps flags in natural colors." Paragraph 92, as amended by Changes No. 1, gives gray as the color for the Tank Corps; for the Chemical Service the same as the Engineer Corps, but as these corps are authorized for the present emergency only, no action should be taken regarding dress chevrons for them. Chauffeurs may be in any arm of the service. See Tables of Organization. Enlisted men in the headquarters of territorial departments are considered as being in the Infantry. Paragraph 96 (h), Special Regulations No. 41, as amended by the instructions referred to in letter, states that the chevrons to denote marksmanship qualifications are worn on the service coat only, so no dress chevrons of this character are needed. Members of the General Recruiting Service will wear Infantry chevrons as they have done in the past (instructions A.G.O., July, 1906). As this is not mentioned in the Uniform Specifications, the following addition is being made to paragraph 75, Special Regulations No. 42, as amended by instructions from this office of April 19 (W.P.D. 8859-29): "Infantry chevrons will be worn in the General Recruiting Service and headquarters of territorial departments, Artillery chevrons at the headquarters of Coast Artillery districts."

Paragraph 76. Chevrons, dress, rescind and substitute the following:
76. Chevrons, Service.—To be of olive drab material, as issued.

Paragraph 77. Chevrons, dress, rescind and substitute the following:
77. Chevrons, Wound and War Service.—A V-shaped bar of gold lace, as issued.

Paragraphs 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 84 1/2 and 85, rescinded.

Speaking for the U.S. Army the Stars and Stripes, the newspaper of the A.E.F., published in Paris, expresses what has been felt for the past six months by most Americans abroad engaged in the serious business of war. It is a protest against the arrival almost daily in Europe of persons on self-appointed missions. Besides incurring the hostility of the French and even the British, who view these unnecessary pilgrimages as merely so many more mouths to feed, these voyagers are blamed for wasting tonnage, which is vitally important to the armies. Discussing the bill passed by the House of Representatives giving the President power to place restrictions on arrivals at and departures from American ports and the use of their facilities, Stars and Stripes says: "This bill deserves to pass. When it does we hope to see a few restrictions put upon the departure for France of persons who have not as earnest justification for the voyage as those who start with guns on their shoulders and packs upon their backs."

ONE PAIR OR

20,000 PER DAY



WILLSON

GOGGLES

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For the Service and all munition work

T. A. WILLSON & CO., INC., Factory and Main Offices, READING, PA.

Branch offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, London and Buenos Aires.

THE ONE AND ONLY ORIGINAL

Doughboy

Army Shoe

\$9.50 and \$11.50



LOOK at it—it radiates stability and strength—it's a shoe to *go on* but never *go under*—endorsed by six Major Generals and by thousands of candidates for Major-Generalships—solid, square, substantial and comfortable,

The following Doughboy Footgear is designed for specific branches of the service, but made over the original Doughboy last.

Doughboy Riding Boots	\$28 to \$32
Doughboy Field Boots	30
Doughboy Oil Grain Trench Boots	25
Doughboy Engineers' Boots	25
Doughboy Dress Shoes	12
Doughboy Puttees	9.50 to 15.00

If you are a Member of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, or of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips, or statements for your membership saving to the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MEMBER OF



Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



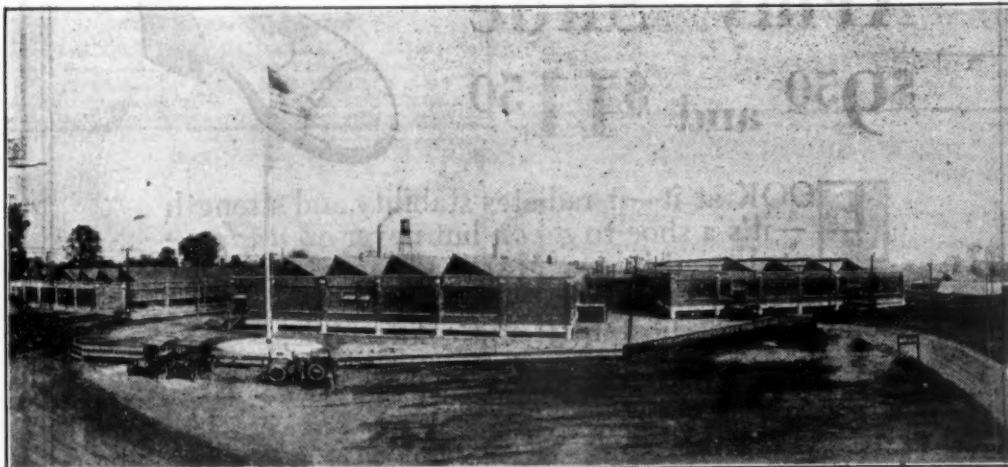
For the
Soldiers and Sailors
of the
U.S.A.

NEW

Maillard's

YORK

Chocolate, Cocoa, Confections



INTERNATIONAL ARMS AND FUZE CO., Inc.
Makers of Special Ordnance

Factories: BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY
MONTREAL and TORONTO, CANADA

511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.

River and Harbor Improvements

FOUNDATIONS, BRIDGES, PIERS, BREAKWATERS,
LIGHTHOUSES, TUNNELS, DOCKS, PNEUMATIC
AND SUB-MARINE WORK, CONCRETE PILES

New York Albany Buffalo Chicago Cleveland Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie Philadelphia Detroit

WORK AT CAMP MILLS.

An excellent example of the advantages of the combination of military and commercial training in speeding up the activities of the great war is shown in the case of Major Charles H. Smith, camp quartermaster at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y. This camp was originally intended for temporary occupation, and was used by the Rainbow Division prior to its departure for France. The necessity for sending an immense number of troops to France, however, has made it imperative to re-establish the camp as an embarkation camp, for the occupation by and supply of troops on their way to the front.

"The work performed by Major Smith in transforming Camp Mills into a permanent camp has been little short of marvelous," writes a correspondent. "He has made it sanitary by installing a sewage system; has laid all pipes underground, to prevent freezing; has erected a number of new buildings to properly care for troops and equipment; erected a bath house to enable the troops to keep themselves clean, and in many other ways has looked after the comfort and health of the troops while in his care. An idea of his activities may be gained from the fact that he has used in recent construction more than two million feet of lumber on structures designed and erection supervised by him. This naturally only gives an idea of his work in one direction. In others he has charge of all transportation of troops in and out of camp, the magnitude of which can be appreciated when it is known train after train of troops is constantly arriving or departing. He has charge of the finances, which includes the payment of the mobile troops as well as stationary troops and civilian employees at the camp, of payment for materials bought on local supply, as well as the book work in the receipt and issue of Government property. One of the most important of Major Smith's duties, however, is in the supply of equipment to troops. As a rule, they are in camp a very short time, and in this interval they must be furnished with supplies of every character that will be used in action—shoes, clothing, and the numberless articles going to make up the equipment of the individual soldier, of the company, regiment, brigade or division."

Major Smith began military service Oct. 3, 1892, as a private in the 22d Infantry, N.G., N.Y., and was promoted in successive grades. He served in the war with Spain as quartermaster sergeant and reached the grade of captain and quartermaster in 1915, and major and quartermaster during the present war. Major Smith was later division quartermaster of the New York Guard. This experience, in connection with his business knowledge, has rendered him a valuable officer in the Quartermaster Corps, as shown by his work at Camp Mills.

THE CHEROKEE INVESTIGATION.

The report of the board of investigation and the court of inquiry which inquired into the foundering of the Navy tug Cherokee on Feb. 26 with the loss of twenty-eight lives shows that in a large measure the disaster was due to lack of seamanship on the part of her commanding officer, and to the fact that the vessel was not fit for sea duty. Secretary of the Navy Daniels on May 7 transmitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the report of the board of investigation and a letter in which he summarized its findings. The board, which convened March 1, was composed of Comdr. Theodore G. Dewey, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Francis S. Van Boskerck, U.S.C.G., members; and Lieut. (J.G.) A. Heckscher Wetherill, U.S.N.R.F., member and recorder. Extracts from the report follow:

The U.S.S. Cherokee was formerly the Luckenbach No. 2, built in Camden, N.J., in 1901. Equipped with a Scotch boiler built in 1897. Gross tonnage, 272; length, 125 feet; width, 25; depth, 14. The vessel foundered on the morning of Feb. 26, 1918, twelve miles N.N.E. of Fenwick Island Light Vessel. Her commanding officer was Lieut. Edward Newell, U.S.N.R.F., who was among the lost.

"The Cherokee," the board concludes, "was as able a tug as the generality of those engaged in towing off the coast of New Jersey. While it is recognized that chances must be taken in war time, in sending small vessels overseas, it is not considered that the Cherokee was sufficiently a sea-going craft to warrant her selection for distant service except in an emergency, which fact is borne out by her foundering off Cape Henlopen, when unable to obtain shelter under the land in a fresh northwest gale. In the particular case of the Cherokee, she was designated to proceed across the ocean under convoy, which would have afforded means for saving life in case of the loss of the tug."

Repairs had been made at both the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards and the constructors and inspecting officers considered her in good condition. Errors in judgment, if not inferior seamanship, the board finds, were displayed. The commanding officer had reason to know that gales were expected, and should have shaped a course to Sandy Hook to seek shelter. Poor judgment, which may be attributed to inexperience in command, was displayed in steering an off-shore course, and there does not appear to have been any necessity for so doing. When the vessel foundered and the survivors were rescued by the English steamer British Admiral the Cherokee was twenty-seven and one-half miles to the northward and eastward of the position given by her commander in his S.O.S. call, tending to show that accuracy in navigation was lacking on the part of the officer or officers responsible. The error in not giving the radio operator the correct position did not have any bearing on the loss of life, as the rescuing ship sighted her before the call was sent. Finally: The Cherokee, when foundered, was engaged on duty for which her commanding officer, Lieut. Edward Newell, recommended that she be employed and for which he considered her safe, namely, coastwise cruising and off-shore work when necessary.

As the facts found to be established by the preliminary board of investigation were based upon declarations not made under oath, the Department convened a court of inquiry on April 12. The court was composed of Commodore Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., retired, president; Capt. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N., retired, and Capt. Kirtland W. Perry, U.S.C.G., retired, as members; and of Lieut. John W. Gates, U.S.N., as judge advocate. Extracts from their report follow:

The court finds that the Cherokee was in a poor state of repairs, overloaded, and in bad trim. Upon meeting rough weather, she took seas over the bows and quantities of water went below through leaks in decks, doors and bunker plates;

this water gradually accumulated forward until it forced her down by the head.

Considering the condition of the vessel, the commanding officer failed to take proper precautions for her safety when he received notice of an approaching storm.

The court is of the opinion that the death of any individual due to the foundering of the Cherokee was occasioned by an act of duty in which he was engaged, when it occurred, and was not the result of his own misconduct.

A measure of responsibility rests upon the commanding officer of the Cherokee in that he failed, before sailing from Philadelphia, to report to the proper authorities that, in his opinion, the ship was overloaded; and a further responsibility in that he did not turn back, or take action to correct her trim, when duly informed from an authentic source of the approaching bad weather. This responsibility appears to be greatly mitigated in view of his youth, lack of familiarity with Navy methods, and an undoubted desire to obey his instructions as soon as possible. The failure to make all of the major repairs seems justified by the press of more important work at the navy yard and the urgent need of the services of the boat, and for these reasons no blame attached to anyone for such failure.

In view of the conditions described Secretary Daniels recommended that no further proceedings be taken in the matter.

MAIL FOR AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS.

For the information of friends of American soldiers who are prisoners of war the War Department has prepared the following circular relative to the possibility of communication with them:

Prisoners of war are entitled to receive and send letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as parcels by post (not exceeding eleven pounds in weight), when intended for international mail, free from all postal duties. Domestic mail and money orders are subject to the regular postage charges and money-order fees, respectively, as no provision is made for the free transmission in the domestic mails of the United States of matter mailed by a prisoner of war in this country to a person residing therein nor for the mailing by a person in this country of matter addressed to a prisoner of war who is detained in the United States.

All mail should be plainly addressed to the prisoner of war, giving his rank, full name, and the name of the prison camp where held (if known), followed by "Prisoner of War Mail, via New York." Mail intended for prisoners of war of enemy countries interned in the United States should be addressed to them by name, followed by the designation of the war prison barracks where interned. In addition, all prisoner-of-war mail should bear the name and address of the sender written in the upper left hand corner, and in the case of parcel-post packages the relationship of the sender to the prisoner of war addressed should be clearly stated, immediately following the sender's name. Parcel-post packages for prisoners in enemy countries may not be sent by organizations or societies, and only one such package per month may be sent to any one prisoner of war, the limit of weight for each package being eleven pounds. If more are received the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin will be forwarded and the others held in New York pending communication with the sender, with whose consent such excess packages may be forwarded to some other prisoner of war who, in that particular month, has received no package from any source. If such consent be not given the packages will be returned to the sender.

Only the following articles may be included in packages sent to prisoner of war: Belts (not made of leather), brushes (hair, hand, tooth, shaving and shoe), buttons, candy (hard), cigars, cigarettes, comb, crackers or biscuits, gloves (not made of leather), handkerchiefs, knife (pocket), needles and thread, pencils, pens, penholders, pins, pipes, safety razors and blades, shaving soap, powder or cream, scarf, shirts, shoe laces (not made of leather), smoking or chewing tobacco, soap (toilet), socks, sweaters, tooth powder (paste or liquid mouth wash), towels, underwear, personal photographs, periodicals published prior to the beginning of the war.

Letters and parcels received for, or dispatched by, prisoners of war will be subject to a careful censorship. No communication will be permitted to contain any statement, allusion, or suggestion of a nature to be of assistance to an enemy or ally of an enemy, nor shall any statement therein contained relate to any commercial transactions. Mail articles for prisoners of war shall not be registered. All of these provisions apply to prisoners of war of any nationality wherever they may be confined, whether in neutral, allied, or enemy countries.

Keeping Track of War Prisoners.

Relatives of American soldiers who are prisoners of war are being promptly informed of their status and movements so far as it is possible to obtain the facts. This task is being performed by the prisoners of war section of the miscellaneous division of The Adjutant General's Office in the War Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross. Up to date this section has forwarded information to relatives of about 300 imprisoned Americans, nearly 200 of these being civilians, including members of ship crews who were interned in Germany at the outbreak of the war. While considerably more than 100 American soldiers have been reported by General Pershing as missing only about this number have been located in prison camps. No reports have been received relative to the whereabouts of 183 Americans claimed by the Germans to have been captured in a recent engagement. Some of these probably have been included in the lists of the missing. As a rule reports of the location of prisoners have reached the prisoners of war section of the War Department through the Red Cross within a week or ten days after their capture. Usually the first reports give the temporary camp to which the prisoners are taken. Often the prisoners are moved to a second and sometimes a third camp. In each case the word usually comes through without much delay.

Under the system adopted telegrams are sent to relatives first when the men are reported by General Pershing as missing. These telegrams are sent by the statistical division of The Adjutant General's Office which also handles casualties. The next telegrams are sent to relations when information arrives relative to their whereabouts in prison camps. These telegrams go from the prisoners of war section. Simultaneously circular letters are sent to relatives by the prisoners of war section informing them how they may communicate with the captured soldiers. As later information arrives regarding the transfer of prisoners from one camp to another telegrams are sent promptly to the relatives.

When the United States entered the war there were but 50,000 skilled men engaged in ship construction. Today not less than half a million are needed. It is a stupendous task to draw men from other trades and fit them for the work; but it can be done under a plain, common sense, military and business management. What has been done already proves it.



Why The Boys Like 'Em

Hundreds of thousands of Touraine Chocolate Bars have gone aboard battleships and into cantonments. And why? Not just because it's a tasty confection that tickles the palate—not just because it takes up so little room—but because it is also a sustaining food candy—a man's candy.

Each Bar Has More Food Value Than Two Boiled Eggs

All dressed up in attractive wrappers that stimulate the appetite, these "Yellow Label" Bars make friends everywhere. They are easily handled, and they keep well, too.

Chocolate Almond Bars
Fruit and Nut Bars

Sweet Chocolate Bars
Chocolate Nut Bars

Supply officers, we'll be glad to send prices and samples direct from the big Boston factory. Write us today.

THE TOURAINE COMPANY

Makers of the Famous "Yellow Label" Bars
"You see them everywhere"

Washington, Causeway and Medford Streets

Boston, Mass.

RECENT MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Issued week of March 12: Firearm attachment, Bane Love; air-gun, Jesse De Fir; torpedo-fender, Charles Albert Bates; protector for vessels, Manuel Silva Pereira and Custodio Silva. Week of March 19: Armor, James Elliott; bayonet-mount for shoulder-arms, John E. Otterson; device for igniting shell-fuses, Villeroy Corney Double-day; periscope attachment for rifles, George Cordell; apparatus for protecting ships against torpedo attacks, Jose Llavina Alemany; submarine life-boat, Ernest F. Howe; submarine life-boat, St. Claire Lewark; torpedo-netting, Ewen A. Clark. Week of March 26: Disappearing bayonet, John Stefanox; combined peep-sight and open-sight for firearms, Thomas C. Johnson and Franklin F. Knous; magazine for firearms, Grant Hammond; sight for firearms, Richard T. Jackson; machine gun feed-belt, Frank H. Frissell; submarine life-boat, George Bender; submarine spar-net shield, Samuel B. Willis and William G. Willis; funnel of submarine vessels, Harold E. Yarrow. Week of April 2: Single-trigger mechanism for double-barrel guns, Charles W. Lindsay; torpedo-guard, Armando E. Bolio. Week of April 9:

Cushioned armor, Samuel Hough; automatic gun, George Thomas Buckham; automatic gun, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; pneumatic gun, Walter F. Beachy; ship-protector, Andrew A. Bomback; ship-protector, Vincent F. Malliszewski; ship-protector, Martin Ostrowiecki; submarine attachment, Anthony Hozlak; submarine operating apparatus, William Leonard McCutcheon; torpedo-protector for ships, Cornelius Dwyer; device for exhausting the motive fluid from self-propelled torpedoes, Charles Radiguer. Week of April 16: Fuse and the like for grenades, projectiles, landmines and the like, William Mills and William Morgan; portable redoubt for military use, Frederic William Cunard; ship-protector, John Topczewski; submarine safety and observation device, August G. Trautman; torpedo-guard for ships, boats or vessels, James W. Ivory; torpedo-protector for vessels, Fred A. Thomas. Week of April 23: Revolver-sword, Charles Lenardic; rifle-periscope, Ebenezer Reginald Morris; ship-protector, Anton Drohomirezki; ship-protector, Louis Sefcsik; torpedo-guard, John Evans Marple; Week of April 30: Air-gun, William B. Greenleaf; mine-laying device, Christ Larsen; unsinkable ship, Mary E. Lindsey; armor for ships, George W. Dowthard; torpedo-guard, Henry L. Weber; torpedo-intercepting device, Henry M. Robertson; torpedo protection for cargo and other vessels, William A. Dobson.

MARCUS FRIEDER, President

GENERAL SILK IMPORTING CO., Inc.

CARTRIDGE BAG CLOTH AND LACING
CARTRIDGE IGNITER CLOTH
EMBROIDERY SILKS
SEWING SILK

25 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA
The Bourse

PROVIDENCE
Howard Building

Branches: YOKOHAMA SHANGHAI CANTON MILAN LYONS

A NEW IDENTIFICATION TAG

Pat. Appl. For

THE DICKAR TAG



1/2 Actual Size Sterling Silver Identification Tag

Do away with dangling chains or unsightly tags. Slip the "Dickar" tag over your wrist strap. Fits any 3/4-inch strap. It is sterling silver, made extra heavy with hard silver soldered loops and wears bright always. Only metal impervious to acids or poisons.

One captain who has been over writes:

"IT IS THE MOST SENSIBLE, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL IDENTIFICATION TAG I HAVE SEEN."

Ask the man who owns one.

Engraving done in plain block letters. Metal is sufficiently heavy to permit erasing of engraving in the event of a promotion.

Can engrave and enamel with service flag, which makes a very beautiful and lasting souvenir to leave home. Enameling is hard-baked and will last a lifetime. Initials can be placed alongside flag. Can be worn on wrist or around neck.

YOUR ORDER TODAY IS FILLED TOMORROW

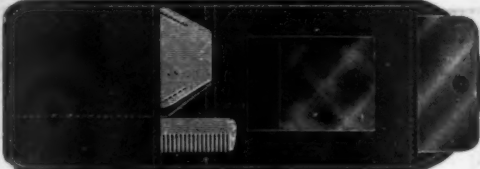
Dickar Identification No. 1 Tag, plain.....\$1.50 ea.
Dickar Identification No. 2 Tag with service flag. 2.40 ea.
Engraving (block letters) per letter......02 ea.
Extra Khaki strap with sterling silver clasp......90 ea.

Send your order on blank shown with money order, check or stamps. Prepaid anywhere in United States.

Send for our Circular of Useful Military Gifts. Dealers and salesmen wanted.

Send us \$1.00 for a "HANDIKIT"

- 1 PERMANENT DRINKING CUP
1 HANDY UNBREAKABLE COMB
1 RUST-PROOF UNBREAKABLE MIRROR



OPEN

"All the above in a handy, strong, khaki canvas bag 3 1/2 x 4 inches; 3-16 in. thick; fit any of your pockets. Not in your way and something you will want to use twenty times a day. A real "Handikit." All the boys tell us it is as handy and useful as their handkerchief.

Send for One Today.

"HANDIKIT" Complete, each.....\$1.00

To the Dickar Company, Date		Times Building, New York City	
Send me No.	Dickar Identification Tag at \$.....	Engrave Tag as follows:	
also	\$.....		
Engraving	letters at .02.....		
\$.....	Total \$.....		
Enclosed find.	remittance for \$.....		
Sgd.	Address		

SOLE AGENTS

MIL-SCALE

SOLE AGENTS

Fitted to Bausch & Lomb and Other

PRISM-BINOCULARS

We sell Type E. E. Prism Binoculars, Mil-Scale Marching Compasses and Triplex Goggles

VICTOR N. NUNES CO.

34 E. 42d St., New York City
Between Madison and Fifth Aves.

OPTICIANS

KODAKS -- CAMERAS
Developing and Printing

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

THE 'Ever-Ready' in Khaki is doing its bit in every branch of the Service—Army and Navy, at home and abroad. Every enlisted man has his especially designed outfit for active duty—Private—General—Yeoman or Admiral.

The 'Ever-Ready' dollar outfit is the standby of millions of shavers. The razor with the guaranteed blade supply in England and France.

Extra 'Ever-Ready' Blades 6 for 30c

Each 'Ever-Ready' blade is triple hair-tested and triply protected against rust and dust by individual patented packages. Take them anywhere—dry or damp weather—they're protected, and so are you.

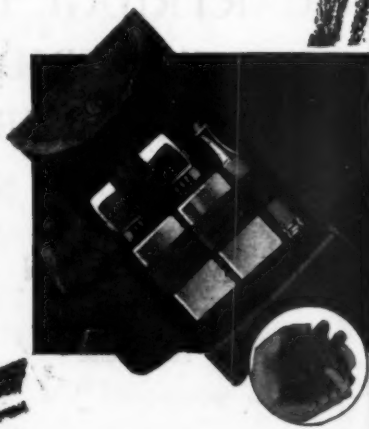
'Ever-Ready' Shaving Brushes are built to last a lifetime.

At all dealers throughout America, Canada, England, France and Italy.

American Safety Razor Co., Inc.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.



TRADE MARK FACE



LE POILU.

In old Marseilles, that famous town
To all romancers dear,
I've watched him saunter gaily down
The Rue de Cannebière,
With rakish cap and breeches red,
A coat of dusty blue,
And smiling eyes, and nimble tread—
The jovial French poilu.

Out flamed the war. The perjured Hun
Slew Belgium in his rage,
Then hurrying north our bearded one
Stepped promptly on the stage.
As if The Maid again had come,
His shining sword he drew
For France—for France and Christendom,
The valiant, bold poilu.

Barefoot—barebacked, he asks for naught
But gunpowder and bread,
His waking hours with combat fraught,
The blazing trench his bed.
Adroit and firm in battle's course,
With tireless brain and thew,
He drives a wedge of whirlwind force,
The headlong, grim poilu.

He knows the soul of dauntless Joan
Above him hovers near,
And knightly Bayard's warrior-tone
Is sounding in his ear,
The sun of Austerlitz will burst
Those Hunnish clouds anew—
Upon such glorious memories nursed,
Fights on the brave poilu.

He's here, he's there, he's everywhere
Along the roaring front
Where danger threatens, quick to bear
The shifting battle's brunt;
The line, sore-pressed, may curve or crack
And Boches trample through—
Who fills the breach and hurls them back?
The ready, stanch poilu.

The Marne's immortal waters saw
The German dragon's blood,
At great Verdun—"Ne passerons pas!"
And stern as fate he stood.
Courageous, steadfast, calm, sublime,
He stands in full review
The greatest soldier of all time,
The peerless French poilu.

WILL STOKES, Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

On the ground that "expense for storage of furniture does not come under the head of 'expenditures necessary for obtaining military information'" the Comptroller affirms the action of the Auditor in the matter of a disallowance for storage of furniture in Orleans, France, by an Infantry officer on duty as military observer with the British armies in the field from October, 1914, to October, 1916. The officer in question was sent abroad in July, 1913, to spend a year with a French infantry regiment at Orleans, this being a permanent change of station. A year later the officer was ordered "on temporary duty" with the British army in the field with permanent station in Orleans. While the officer was in England, for a part of this period, his family continued to occupy his apartment in Orleans. When this apartment was given up the officer personally occupied rooms in London for which he charged in his account rendered. The Comptroller states that "this officer was entitled to and received commutation of quarters during the period he claims the right to retain the sums he received as reimbursement of the sums he paid for the storage of furniture. There is no law authorizing such reimbursement, and even if a law or regulation of that description existed it is not understood how a valid claim for any sum on account of storage of furniture could arise in the case of an officer who for the period of such storage has received the maximum legal allowance for quarters in kind or commutation thereof." And then he added his statement as to the relation of storage to military information.

For the purpose of "making repayments of amounts deducted under courts-martial" the Comptroller "sees no distinction between enlisted men retired, transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve, or advanced to commissioned or warrant rank." This decision is given in considering the case of a quartermaster, second class, U.S.N., who had been sentenced to loss of pay to the amount of \$79.20 and was subsequently advanced to the rank of ensign, U.S.N.R.F. The transfer of an enlisted man from the Regular Navy to the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Comptroller held in a previous decision, terminates his status as an enlisted man of the Navy as would his discharge in fact from his enlistment. Since a man so transferred would have been entitled to an ordinary discharge, the ensign in question "is entitled to refund upon the basis of the character of discharge to which he would have been entitled had he been discharged from the Service on the day he accepted his commission."

MESSAGE FROM A SAMOAN CHIEF.

The following message to the President of the United States is interesting. It has been forwarded by Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., Governor of Samoa, from the Samoan chief, Mailo. Accompanying the letter were gifts to the President of kava bowls and other curios of Samoan artisanship. Mailo writes:

Fagatogo, American Samoa, Dec. 18, 1918.

His Excellency, the President of the United States.

I, Mailo, one of your humble servants, who serves you every day, do write you this letter with great respect.

Though I have not actually seen Your Excellency's face or heard your voice, I feel that I have done both through seeing your picture and reading the eloquent speeches which you have addressed to our people and to the nations of the world. Because I feel thus, I am taking the liberty of writing you a few words to express my admiration for Your Excellency.

May Your Excellency be given health and strength to continue your admirable administration of the affairs of the Government. May God bless your administration and enable you to continue your good work.

I send to Your Excellency some of the handiwork of your loyal people in American Samoa, with sincere wishes for your happiness at this Christmas time. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, MAILO.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the National and State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

CARRY THE WAR INTO GERMANY.

After a recent visit to the western front the Emperor William is reported to have delivered a brief speech to a council of Aix-la-Chapelle in the course of which he said that he had been looking over a part of conquered France, and that the result of this royal inspection was his chaste joy over the fact that the country of his beloved people had not known such terrors of devastation. He assumed an air of royal ignorance of the fact that certain British, French and American airmen had been indulging in bombing raids over southern Germany and the German-held parts of Belgium, doing considerable damage particularly in the Rhenish provinces of the Empire. In fact the Allied airmen have so terrified the people of the upper Rhine cities that questions were asked in the Reichstag, within a fortnight, as to whether the government proposed taking any course of action, in the way of an agreement with the enemy, tending toward a cessation of these air raids. But the presiding officer at the time could give the representatives from south Germany no information on the subject and nothing has been heard of this question since. Meanwhile the Allied raids continue in numbers and execution. Mannheim being heavily bombed on May 21 and Thionville and Karthaus on the same day. On the following day many tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations, aerodromes and billets at Liege, Ghent, Tournai and Metz, among other places. Some of the Kaiser's people, it appears, had a taste of the destruction Germany has visited on France, Belgium and England, one of these Allied bombs falling on and destroying a wing of the royal palace at Mannheim.

The interpellation in the Reichstag is a sign that the galled jade winces. It is one thing for Zeppelins and airplanes to bomb the "fortresses" of London and Paris, as the German official reports always call the capitals of Britain and France. But it is quite another thing when the English, French and American airmen drop bombs from the heavens on the people of the Kaiser. For this brings the war home to them in the way they have been led to believe could never be done. Retaliation for the air raids on England has been a mooted question in Great Britain, for Britons are given to honorable warfare and only very recently had been awakened to the fact that they must accept methods of warfare hitherto deemed barbarous. Even yet English sailors save German submarine prisoners at sea, and have not adopted the savage cruelty of the U-boat commander toward the crew of the Black Prince. But it is apparent that so far as air raids over German cities is concerned the honorable attitude of Great Britain and France has been forced into the background. Savages must be fought as savages. And we have joined our Allies in these air raids in good season.

Time was, before August, 1914, when international law meant something, when the rules of warfare meant something, when non-combatants and women and children were left unmolested by invading armies. But to talk of international law to Germans since that date, as Sir Frederick Smith, the British Attorney General, has said, is like reading the criminal code in a thieves' kitchen. The Allies have got to carry the war into Germany by the air route from now on with unceasing effort and increasing force. The experiences of London and Paris make it plain that it takes many raids and many bombs to do much actual damage. We know, and Germany

does also, that the effect of these raids on the morale of the English and the French is directly contrary to what was hoped for. But the German civilian morale is of a very different character from that of the Briton and the Gaul, and it can be lowered by continuous air raids. In fact this will be the chief achievement of successful bombing expeditions.

Our part must be to back these raids up with all the forces we can bring to bear both in men, machines and ammunition. That the offensive qualities of individual aircraft have been greatly exaggerated has been demonstrated time and again in air raids and over the sea as well, a striking instance of this last point being the British attack on the Goeben as recently described in our columns. Moreover climatic conditions count enormously for or against the aircraft as was shown at the beginning of the German offensive on March 21, when low-lying fogs blinded the British airmen completely although they were superior in numbers. If international law and honorable rules of warfare are ever to mean anything in the world again that lesson must be taught to the people of Germany. And one of the quickest and most certain methods of teaching this lesson is by air raids, air raids and then again air raids. There are still some people in the world, it appears, who do not know what a club is until you illustrate its purpose and power by hitting them on the head with it.

ANOTHER WAR DEPARTMENT SURVEY.

A thorough investigation of the office personnel and methods of the various War Department bureaus in Washington has been inaugurated under the supervision of First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. The survey is being conducted by Col. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., an Infantry officer temporarily detailed in the Inspector General's Department. The inquiry is intended to be of a constructive nature. No criticisms will be made unless accompanied by full recommendations as to an improved means of performing the work. It is intended to make changes of an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary nature. Reports are rendered from day to day of weak spots in the War Department organization with recommendations that immediate steps be taken looking to their correction. The intention is that no general plan of reorganization shall be attempted, as such plan would retard activities. The idea is to speed up, but to do it through the elimination, one at a time, of congested centers. Results are being expeditiously obtained and it is believed that the survey already has resulted in increased efficiency, the speeding up of activities generally and the turning out of a greater amount of work with fewer employees.

One of the interesting developments of the war is the rapid expansion of the various bureaus of the War Department. At the outbreak of the war there were less than 3,000 employees on duty. The number now is approximately 25,000, an increase of 800 per cent. While this represents a tremendous expansion the increase in the Army itself has been more than 1,500 per cent. The increase in personnel at the administrative end of the war thus has not kept pace with the growth of the Military Establishment. At the time the United States entered the war the entire Army, including all officers and enlisted men, consisted of less than 100,000. The Army, however, had had some experience in handling problems larger than those normally confronting it in the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. The border troubles also had resulted in a small increase in the permanent establishment and the retention in the Service of a considerable number of National Guard troops.

Army officers point out that one feature of the military administration which is not plain to the layman is the fact that there are legal requirements making it necessary that more complete records be kept of all military activities than is required in the case of large industrial institutions. These requirements usually are referred to as red tape. They involve an increased amount of office work, requiring a larger clerical and supervisory force. In the face of such legal restrictions as exist the Army has attempted to clear itself of so-called "red tape." It is the purpose of the present inquiry to eliminate lost motion and get direct results. Most of the bureaus already have employed efficiency experts who have attempted to install modern methods. Many new suggestions have been made which are rapidly being carried into effect. In installing new efficiency methods it has been essential to maintain certain characteristics of a military establishment necessary to sustain military discipline.

OUR AERODROMES IN FRANCE.

There is broad variance of opinion among students of military aerodromes over the wisdom of building large aerodromes in the war zone of France. The recent criticism of the failure of the War Department to provide aerodromes in that country has developed the fact that there is grave doubt in the minds of some of our best posted officers whether it is not safer and better to make the points of concentration of aircraft on a small scale. While it is admitted that the problem of maintenance and repair is somewhat complicated where aircraft is assembled in smaller units the fact stands out that the large buildings and repair shops are an invitation for the attack of enemy airmen. It is also known that some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining spaces which were adaptable for the purpose of aerodromes on a large scale.

The training camps for American aviators in France

have been large enough up to the present for all purposes and the work required in them has been carried forward without serious interruption. As the supply of airplanes increases and the number of men in training is correspondingly increased it is expected that the training facilities in France will be enlarged, but no difficulty in locating suitable fields is anticipated by the War Department. There has been no complaint received from General Pershing over a lack of aerodromes in the theater of war, and the increased activity of American airmen is accepted as indicating that whatever problem has arisen in this regard has been solved to the entire satisfaction of the chief of the Expeditionary Forces.

RED CROSS CALLS FOR NURSES.

The American Red Cross will begin a campaign for recruiting nurses for the hospital service of the U.S. Army in the first week of June. The need of trained nurses physically and professionally fitted for Army duty is growing daily as the numbers of the Expeditionary Forces grow. With each division there must go over four fully-equipped base hospitals, in addition to the field stations, each of which must have the proper complement of nurses. The equipment of those that have gone over recently has nearly exhausted the small reserve that the Medical Department has been able to save for such an emergency, and others must be had to take the places of those who leave vacancies in camp and cantonment. All nurses should apply and all who cannot accept the call should at least let the fact be known that by reason of health or unwillingness, if such a case exists, they are unavailable for duty. Civilians and civilian institutions have expressed some fear that the war would take away the nurses upon whom they are depending, but this hardship will hardly arise, for the graduating classes of the next few months will provide a greater number of nurses than are now on duty with the Army Nurse Corps. It is true, however, that the Army wants the best and to that extent the civilians must sacrifice their trained nurses as they have been giving their family physicians and their trusted surgeons to the preservation of the health of the Army and the care of the wounded.

AN ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Surgeon General of the Army to establish an Army School of Nursing with branch training schools in various selected military hospitals throughout the United States. The plan of the Army School of Nursing is based upon the standards which have been found to be desirable and which have yielded the best results in the operation of our civil hospitals so far as relates to the care of the sick. The Army School of Nursing offers to women desiring to care for the sick and wounded soldiers a course leading to a diploma in nursing, should the military hospitals continue in operation for the full period of the course. Should the cessation of hostilities occur before the completion of this period, a certificate will be issued entitling the holder to credit in a civil hospital for the branches in nursing successfully completed, and the term of service in the Army School of Nursing. Women to be admitted to the school must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five; must have had a high school education or its equivalent, and present evidence of physical and moral fitness. It is intended to start several schools at once in selected military hospitals. Until otherwise specified, applications may be sent directly to the Army School of Nursing, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D.C., and the necessary papers will be forwarded.

CENT-A-MILE RAILROAD RATE.

A special rate of approximately one cent a mile on the railway systems controlled by the Government is to be allowed the men of the Army and Navy who intend visiting their homes before going overseas, according to the following announcement issued by the U.S. Railroad Commission on May 24: "Director General McAdoo, realizing that the payment of the full railroad fare means a serious hardship to our soldiers and sailors who desire to visit their homes before going overseas, has ordered that as soon as necessary details can be completed soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, when furloughed and traveling at their own expense, will be granted a rate of approximately one cent per mile. This fare will be available on delivery to ticket agents of certificates signed by commanding officers. Such certificates of standard form will be prepared and distributed with the utmost promptness." The order will extend the special privilege to the men in training at all camps and training stations under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments. It is probable that the new regulations will become effective within another week or ten days.

TURNING OUT THE SHIPS.

The shipyards of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been turning out ships at the rate of three a day. Ten steel ships of 58,850 aggregate tonnage were delivered during the week ending May 18, among them the new collier Tuckahoe. On a single day four wooden ships were launched at once, making the total of wooden vessels delivered in May twenty-two. The Mayor of Chicago has been asked to aid in securing measures to facilitate shipbuilding on the lakes of vessels which will go to Chicago to load war material for the trip to the ocean. Lumber and labor conditions in the South have improved so much that the shipyards of that section will be able soon to work night shifts.

THE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

"History will show," writes a correspondent, "that the Construction Division, which really consists of engineers, has done wonders in getting the men housed and the real work of training for overseas well started. But it is to be hoped that the powers that be will at some near date give to the engineering officer doing engineering work another title than that of constructing quartermaster. He is at present neither fish nor good red herring, as the Chief of Engineers knows of him only through personal reports, and the Quartermaster Corps only acknowledges him as being useful in helping to get things done in work which demands and requires men of engineering training." In this connection the Engineering News-Record says that when there is criticism of "government inefficiency" it should be remembered that the Cantonment Division has made good. It adds: "The Cantonment Division got an order to build sixteen cities in three months, and it did it. There has been criticism of inefficiency, of overpayment of labor. But the chief consideration was speed; cost was secondary. The cantonments were delivered on time. One naturally inquires as to the reason for speed—which here is efficiency—in cantonment construction, whereas ordnance and aircraft have suffered delay. There are many reasons, but the primary one is that the officers of the Cantonment Division (now called the Construction Division) understood production. The Regular Army officers in charge were open-minded and gave full rein and hearty backing to able construction men from civil life who were accustomed to putting things through. In the production of aircraft and ordnance much of the difficulty has been due to insistence upon getting the very best. The production man will content himself with something less than perfection, but will make deliveries on schedule. The production idea must be paramount in such a business as war. Any gun that will kill is better than no gun when the burglar is coming through the window."

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP FOR BOYS.

A training camp for the boys of New York state, to be conducted during the month of July under the Slater-Welsh compulsory military training law, was announced May 27 by the State Military Training Commission, at Albany. The camp will be somewhat similar to the training camp conducted by the commission last summer at the old state camp ground at Peekskill, but this year it will be conducted at the former state rifle range at Blauvelt, Rockland county. It will be known as Camp Bluefields. The camp will be opened to 1,300 boys, sixteen to eighteen years of age, during July, of whom 100 will compose the band and field music detachment. The 1,300 boys will be selected from all parts of the state. Before their applications will be considered, boys who have had an opportunity during the past training year to join a training unit of the Corps of Cadets, state of New York, must have had an attendance record upon all ordered drills of at least seventy-five per cent. It is planned to accept at least one cadet from each group of employed boys who have been drilling during the past year, and not to exceed ten boys from the unorganized territory of each of the six military training zones of the state. There will be no expense to the boys in getting to and from the camp or while at camp. The state will furnish transportation from the home stations of the cadets and return, and will supply all necessary equipment and instruction and food at the camp. Each cadet will be required to supply himself with his personal belongings, including a field uniform; raincoat, slicker or poncho, and suitable blankets. Each cadet must also furnish a health certificate from a reputable physician which will include satisfactory evidence of successful smallpox vaccination and typhoid inoculation.

GERMAN BATTALIONS.

There are now two types of battalion used in the German army, as shown by the recent great offensive against the British army in France. These battalions, the Army and Navy Gazette of London tells us, are the ordinary battalion and the Sturm battalion. The former is organized in four companies of infantry, each of three sections, a special section of four light minenwerfer (firing an 8-pound shell with a range of 1,500 yards) and a company of twelve heavy machine-guns. The Sturm battalion is really a force of all arms, most remarkable in its artillery strength, as described recently in the *Matin* and *Journal des Debats*. It consists of four companies of infantry organized as above, one company of sixteen light minenwerfer, one company of thirty heavy machine-guns, one section of ten liquid fire apparatus and one battery of four 77mm. field guns, to which is added, according to the *Matin*, a squad of thirty or forty Hussars. In addition to this mass of guns of all descriptions now incorporated in the equipment of German infantry, a division has in reserve three companies of machine-guns and one big unit of 300 men, serving four heavy minenwerfer and eight medium. The Sturm battalion, besides being itself an assaulting unit, may be called upon to furnish small assaulting detachments of about forty men, called *Stosstruppen*, to accompany or precede other elements in an attack. "It seems probable," concludes the *Gazette*, "that our 5th Army may have had to resist whole divisions of Sturm battalions, trained to deliver a very rapid and very novel form of attack, preceded by a very powerful but comparatively short artillery bombardment."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

There is a rumor current that some legislation will be attempted during the present session of Congress relative to the Public Health Service, which is now operated as a part of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. If this legislation has for its object the permanent assimilation of the Public Health Service with the Navy it will be welcomed by the two corps, for the cooperation during the past year is recognized as having been of mutual benefit, and it has emphasized the importance of unifying their work. The officers of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery speak in the highest terms of the services which have been rendered by the Public Health Service and attribute the maintenance of the excellent health rate in no small degree to the cooperation and efforts of the officers of that service. The assimilation of the two corps is looked upon as logical also from the direct harmony in the functions of the two organizations. Notably this is true in the hospitals which are known as the Marine Hospitals, which, with minor exceptions, are maintained in our larger ports or adjacent to them. The country has been remarkably

free from the epidemic which emphasized the value of the Public Health Service, and the Navy as well as all students of this matter recognize the principal duty of the Service as closely allied with the functions of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. Even if the legislation is not initiated during the present session it is believed that the Navy will make every effort to retain the close relationship which now exists as a permanent combination.

8,000 MOTOR TRUCKS ORDERED.

Orders for 8,000 motor trucks for the use of the U.S. Army have just been placed by the Motor Transport Service. These trucks, designated as "Class B Standard," will have a capacity of from three to five tons. They will be distributed as needed through the various branches of the Army. Ten thousand of these Class B standardized trucks have previously been ordered and are now in process of manufacture and delivery. Sixteen companies are expected to share the order, fifteen having already signed contracts. They are: Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio; Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co., Springfield, Ohio; Indiana Truck Corporation, Marion, Ind.; Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.; Republic Motor Truck Co., Alma, Mich.; Selden Truck Co., Rochester, N.Y.; Bethlehem Motor Corporation, Allentown, Pa.; Diamond T. Motor Co., Chicago; United States Motor Truck Co., Cincinnati; Brockway Motor Truck Co., Cortland, N.Y.; Healy Motor Corporation, Moline, Ill.; Sterling Motor Truck Co., Milwaukee; Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio; Packard Motor Truck Co., Detroit; and Hurlburt Motor Truck Co., New York City. These companies will do assembling work, chiefly, parts having been ordered from other concerns, and will receive an assembling price of \$567 per truck. They are to complete deliveries between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1.

MEXICAN-CUBAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Mexico has withdrawn her Minister to Cuba according to an announcement made on May 24. The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations made an official statement on the following day in which he explained that his country took this action since Cuba had declared a state of war (against Germany) and many measures passed as a result of this action hurt the interests of the Mexican Government's citizens. "For this reason," the statement adds, "the Mexican Legation has in duty made frequent representations before the Cuban government which were useless and shortened the liberty of action of a friendly republic which found itself in an afflicted situation." The State Department of Cuba in Havana on 27 dispatched a circular cablegram to the Cuban diplomats in all foreign countries advising them that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico had not been ruptured. The Cuban Assistant Secretary of State, announced that a cablegram had been received from the Mexican government asking that the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, Señor Santamaria, be allowed to remain for the present at the Mexican capital, so as to permit him to participate in negotiations for the settlement of questions pending between Cuba and Mexico.

COLLEGE MEN FOR MARINE CORPS.

The U.S. Marine Corps will make a "spring drive" for college men. A number of university and college graduates now in the corps are being sent both to their old schools and to nearby recruiting stations to explain thoroughly to members of the graduating and other classes the many advantages of the Marine Corps. A special feature of their work will be to enroll a few men for the aviation branch of the corps, particularly from among successful athletes. Applicants who pass for aviation duty will be sent to Massachusetts Institute of Technology enrolled as gunnery sergeants. Then they will go to the flying school, and if successful will be commissioned second lieutenants. Many collegians who do not desire to enter aviation are planning to enter the Marine Corps and work their way into the Marine Officers' Training Schools, held every three months for enlisted men only. Eddie Mahan, of the Harvard football team; Harry Legore, a Yale athlete; Johnny Overton, Yale runner; Johnny Beckett, Oregon University football team; "Pup" Phillips, of Georgia Tech's football team; and Pete Garlow, Carlisle Indian athlete, are a few of the noted college athletes now wearing the uniform of the Marine Corps.

THE ARMY AND THE LIBERTY LOAN.

In spite of the fact that the War Department prohibited any intensive campaigning on behalf of the third Liberty Loan in the Army, owing to war conditions, the officers and men in the Service subscribed for a total of \$20,964,500 of the bonds, of which sum \$5,412,550 was allotted to the Secretary of the Treasury for \$50 bonds to be paid for in ten monthly instalments of five dollars each. Of this amount the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces subscribed a total of \$718,750. The Eastern Department led all the other departments of the Army with a subscription of \$3,256,500. Camp Meade led the cantonments with a subscription of \$573,000. The subscriptions of the Army to the three Liberty Loans total \$120,000,000, the number of bondholders of this class in the Army of the United States numbering upwards of 800,000. In addition to arranging and carrying through all the details of the Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Army, Col. H. M. Lord, Q.M.C., has also made arrangements for placing War Saving Stamps on sale at convenient points so that men in the Service who wish to invest in them can find the stamps available.

RECREATIONAL CENTER FOR PORTO RICO N.A.

The first step in a comprehensive educational and recreational program for the native soldiers of the National Army stationed at Camp Las Casas, on the outskirts of San Juan, Porto Rico, was taken on May 24 when Joseph H. McCabe, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union, was appointed to the post of athletic director at the camp. Mr. McCabe will leave immediately for Porto Rico. The appointment of the director is the result of a survey of conditions surrounding the Porto Rican training camp made at the instance of the Secretary of War by W. Prentice Sanger, executive secretary of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. McCabe will instruct the men in athletics, from the simplest games of childhood to the more strenuous football, baseball and boxing. The camp is now in the course of construction. It will be permanent and will contain every convenience for soldiers. The Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus are establishing welfare huts in the camp, and there is a movement under

way to establish a hostess home under the direction of the Y.W.C.A.

PICRIC ACID PLANTS TO BE BUILT.

Contracts have just been completed by the Ordnance Department of the Army for the establishment of two large picric acid plants. Sites have been selected at Little Rock, Ark., and Brunswick, Ga., and the construction work will be begun at once. Men and material for the buildings are all ready on the ground at Little Rock, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation by September. The Everly M. Davis Chemical Corporation has been awarded the contract for the Little Rock plant, the construction of which will cost approximately \$4,000,000. A larger plant is to be constructed by the Butterworth-Judson Co., of New York City, at Brunswick at a cost of nearly \$7,000,000. These are the first Government controlled picric acid plants to be established in this country. The sites were chosen in the South after a most careful investigation of housing, labor, transportation facilities, and strategical conditions. In choosing the Little Rock location, the Ordnance Department was able to take over a number of buildings which will be used as part of the plant.

PRAISE FOR SURGEON GENERAL GORGAS.

Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Surgeon General of the Army, who is due to retire for age on Oct. 23, 1918, receives a high tribute of praise in an editorial in the Southern Medical Journal, of Birmingham, Ala., in its issue for May. It speaks of the many activities of General Gorgas at home and abroad, and the marvel of successful work he has accomplished, and of his untiring energy and vigorous health at the present time. The General at sixty-three is described as being younger than many men at forty. In conclusion the editorial says: "The wisest, the most considerate man in the world appoints the next Surgeon General of the United States Army; and since President Wilson holds justice and efficiency in such high esteem, there can be no doubt of the reappointment of Surgeon General Gorgas when his term expires, or when he comes to the age of retirement. Our country and the world need General Gorgas too much for his retirement to be considered until we and our Allies have conquered the Huns."

COLONEL ASHBURN'S WORD ON DISCIPLINE.

Col. Thomas Q. Ashburn, N.A., in a recent address to the men at Camp Sherman, Ohio, struck the nail squarely on the head when he explained the difference between German "discipline" and "esprit de corps." He said: "The stern discipline of the German troops, where the officers drive their men with the saber or revolver and kill or maim them at the slightest infraction, has no place in the American system, nor is it likely to develop esprit. A competent commander must be able. He must have confidence in his own ability; and he must inspire his officers and men with confidence in that ability. He must aid, lead and encourage his officers and men and inspire them with confidence in themselves and their ability. He must never threaten; he must be absolutely just, and let officers and men know he has a constant eye on their efforts; praise for their success, sympathy for their failures, and a means at his command to change their failures to successes."

NAVAL HOSPITALS NEEDED.

Surgeon Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., contributes a timely article to Hospital Management (Chicago) on "Organizing and Administering Naval Hospitals," in which he explains how war service has expanded the medical and surgical work, why the use of civil hospitals is not wholly satisfactory, and why it will be for the best interest of the Service to rent or build sufficient hospital accommodations to permit The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to assume entire care of its own patients. Investigation has proved, he says, that, in spite of the best efforts of civilian and military authorities, the arrangements made with civilian hospitals have not been satisfactory. The demands made by war have become so heavy that the civilian hospital interferes with the military, thus hampering the work of both. What is needed is a system of naval hospitals fully equipped for their special work and wholly under the control of the bureau.

THE FRENCH 520-MM. GUN.

The recent publicity given the long-range German gun has quite overshadowed the French 520-millimeter gun, which after all remains the most powerful gun now in use, says the Scientific American. Whereas the German piece throws its shell some seventy-five miles, the French gun is relatively a howitzer hurling a huge shell a comparatively short distance. Practically speaking, it is a fort wrecker of proved powers. The gun is mounted on a railroad carriage and fires a shell measuring 20.47 inches in diameter. As a fort wrecker this gun is undoubtedly without peer, the German 420-millimeter and the Austrian 300-millimeter howitzers having been outdone by a good margin. It is reported that during the French attack on Fort Malmaison a single 520-millimeter shell crumbled this permanent fortification upon which the Germans had spent so much time and labor.

WAR AND THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

Authorities on geography and anthropology give the population of the world, in round figures, as one billion six hundred millions. To-day the people of the world are divided into three portions, two of them at war and one neutral. Of the 1,600,000,000 people dwelling on the earth to-day only 120,000,000—less than one-tenth—are at peace. The other nine-tenths are at war, and are in one of two camps, that of the Central Empires or that of the Entente Allies. In the camp of the Central Allies are 160,000,000 people; in the camp of the Entente Allies are around 1,360,000,000. This means that the allied people of the world outnumber those of the Central Empires about eight to one.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Up to and including May 25 the recruiting division of the U.S. Marine Corps had enlisted 5,510 men, and reports showed that the 6,000 mark would be easily reached before the end of the month. With a present strength of 52,054 and the additional number expected during the present month's recruiting, the corps is rapidly approaching its authorized strength of 70,000 enlisted men.

BANKING FACILITIES ABROAD.

A convenient, safe and economical banking arrangement for the American forces in France is announced by three trust companies which are depositaries for United States funds in France—the Equitable, Farmers Loan, and Guaranty Trust Companies of New York, all officially designated depositaries for government funds. The new service checks issued by these companies are for the use of the men in the American Expeditionary Force, and will be sold at concentration camps in this country at official rate of exchange, no commissions being charged. They can be cashed at the London and Paris offices of the companies, at London office of the International Banking Corporation, and at the numerous branches, throughout France, of the Bank of France, Credit Lyonnais, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; and the Société Générale p.f.; also at conveniently located offices in England. The stamp tax imposed by France will be paid by the trust companies so that the checks will be cashed at their full face value. They are issued in denominations of 50, 100 and 200 francs each. The present values are: 50 franc service check, \$3.85; 100 francs, \$17.60; 200 francs, \$35.15. Among advantages to the soldiers are that checks are bought at the most favorable rate of exchange and are self-identifying, which makes it practically impossible for any but the authorized holder to cash them. The French banks mentioned maintain numerous branches through France, practically at any city where the soldier may be. This service enables the soldier to make a convenient financial arrangement, although he may not have sufficient funds, to open a bank account for his use abroad; also favorable from the Government's standpoint, as it reduces the amount of actual currency taken abroad. The trust companies will maintain representatives at the concentration camps for the convenience of the soldiers. The service has been organized and is furnished to the soldiers at cost, and the expenses of distribution will be borne by the trust companies.

RED CROSS WEEK.

The proclamation of the President calling for a Red Cross Week beginning May 18, met a hearty response throughout the land. Meetings and parades have marked the event at every center of population, and the response in money has been immediate and generous. It is estimated that not less than 5,000,000 people were on the marching lines in the parades, the largest number being in New York, which turned out over 70,000. Brig. Gen. G. R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y. Guard, was in command. A special feature of the New York demonstration was President Wilson's attendance, his actual participation in the parade and his address at the Metropolitan Opera House. In his address he calls attention to the two salient points of the whole war question, that there are two duties with which we are face to face; first, "to win the war"; second, "to win it greatly and worthily." Among other notable events was the demonstration in Brooklyn, at which ex-President Roosevelt delivered an address, and with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher and John D. McDonald, U.S.N., reviewed the parade of 20,000; a parade in Washington at which the various departments of the Government were represented; a parade of over 15,000 in Boston and another of 25,000 in Cleveland.

RIFLE CLUBS.

"In spite of the war and its effect upon rifle shooting," says Arms and the Man, "there are still thousands of rifle clubs throughout the United States whose members have arms and ammunition. If they have no service equipment the small bore rifle continues to offer an opportunity for excellent practice. If each of these clubs undertakes the organization of a new club in some nearby community which now has no rifle club, permitting the newcomers to use the equipment already on hand, or aiding them to obtain rifles and cartridges, a hostage will have been given against the day—if the day should ever come—when the manhood of the United States, without regard to age or dependents, will be called upon to carry out the plan of Marshal Joffre—'Kill Germans.'"

TRIAL TRIP OF CONCRETE SHIP.

The second trial trip of the concrete steamer Faith on the Pacific coast was made without cargo in a strong wind and choppy sea. According to the official report on the behavior of the ship she is believed to be fully equal, if not superior, to any steel ship of the same size and equal power. The Faith soon will undertake her maiden voyage with cargo. The Faith made 10.2 knots. Despite much pitching, the absence of vibration was declared to be very noticeable. Scientific instruments, observed by experts of the Shipping Board, showed the vessel withstood a maximum range longitudinal stress amidships of 1,200 pounds per square inch in steel deck and bottom.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will be held on Nov. 14 and 15, 1918, in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street, New York city. The banquet will be held in the grand ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday evening, Nov. 15. Members are requested to communicate with the secretary in regard to papers which they wish to submit for consideration at above meeting, or inform him of their views in regard to suitable subjects. The secretary treasurer is Daniel H. Cox, and his address is 15 William street, New York city.

MOTOR ARTILLERY COMMAND.

Lieut. Col. William H. Tobin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command a unit of Motor Artillery. This unit, it is understood, is the first to be organized for the U.S. Army and the selection of Colonel Tobin to command it is quite an honor. It will also be a most acceptable command to him, as it is well known that the Colonel has been very anxious for active service at the front, and is eminently fitted in every way for his new duty.

Sick and wounded soldiers numbering 106 were landed in the United States from France in the week ending May 17, the War Department announces on May 24. Eight were landed in the week ending May 10. All have been sent to military hospitals.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The signing of a treaty between China and Japan concerning the military operations to be conducted by them jointly in Siberia is noted in press dispatches of May 17. Three conditions were insisted on by China and were conceded by Japan. The first was that the convention will not be enforced unless the situation requires Chino-Japanese co-operation in Siberia and Manchuria; second, the convention will be null and void after the termination of the war; and third, the scope of all military co-operation will be confined to the north-eastern frontiers. It is announced, unofficially, that the treaty contains twelve articles providing for placing the troops concerned under Japanese officers and also the interchangeability of arms, war maps and other materials; that the railway zones will be under Japanese control and Japan will give financial assistance; and that where it is required for military purposes Japan may establish fortifications and military police within the zone affected. The treaty also contains clauses dealing with other matters, the details of which are not made public.

Two days later the Chinese government made public the following statement regarding the above negotiations: "Since the conclusion of peace between the Russian Maximalists and the enemy the fear has existed in Japan and China of an eastward intrusion of German influence. On account of the propinquity of their territory, the governments recognized the necessity of a definite arrangement for joint defense. This joint defense concerns military movements in Siberia and Manchuria and has no reference to other matters. The scheme will become null and void with the termination of the war. On the other hand, the convention will not be enforced unless the influence of the enemy actually penetrates Siberia. It is not a treaty, but an entente, which will become a scrap of paper if there is no enemy menace. The sole reason for the non-publication of the contents is the preservation of the secret from the enemy. The convention does not involve the loss of sovereign territorial rights and Japan gains no privileges."

If China and Japan stand on this ground that they will undertake no military operations against Germany unless Siberia is invaded the Allies have gained only one step against the spread of German domination over northern Asia, but that is a more important one than most people are aware of. Germany needs fats and has needed fats more than any other single article for food, industry and munitions. Siberia has been the chief source of Russia's supply of fats, for in recent years the agricultural industries producing fats have been increased materially in western Siberia. There are those among our Army officers who are students of Far Eastern affairs who believe that it would be a most advisable thing for us to back Japan up in any such military expedition as would be designed to keep Germany out of any part of Siberia. They do not advise our sending any large force of American troops to aid in such an expedition, the consensus of opinion being that one division would indicate to Japan that we were behind her and China in such a campaign.

It would appear that little time should be lost in undertaking this movement for its double psychological effect. It would convince Russia that we meant to live up to our words of friendship with deeds, and it would indicate to Germany that she was not so secure on the eastern front as she affects to believe she is. Out of this military treaty this significant fact emerges: China and Japan stand committed to bar Germany from an invasion of Siberia. In that respect they lead all the Allied nations which, up to the present, have contented themselves with talking about rescuing Russia from the forces of disorder and have failed to act. We have learned much of the military arts and sciences from Japan in the past. Perhaps in the final settlement of Germany's eastward invasion and dominance we shall have to take lessons from Japan again.

THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

For the May-June issue of the Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Col. W. R. Livermore, U.S.A., has translated from the French an interesting and authoritative article on "Tunnels and Galleries"; Lieut. Roger Haydock, E.R.C., describes "Battle Front Transportation"; Capt. H. D. Trounce, E.R.C., gives some "Suggestions on Trench Construction"; and Lieut. J. B. Brown, E.R.C., contributes an historical sketch of Major Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, U.S.A. There is also reprinted the chapters on "Trench Organization" from Gen. Rene Radiguet's "The Making of a Modern Army" and "Organization and Duties for Trench Fighting," by Capt. O. N. Solbert, U.S.A., and Capt. Georges Bertrand of the French army.

"Gunshot Fractures of the Long Bones of the Extremities," by Lieut. Harold Frost, M.R.C., is the leading article in the May number of the Military Surgeon, the writer being on duty in the Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 at Paington, England. Capt. James L. Stoddard and Samuel C. Harvey, M.R.C., contribute "An Analysis of the Problem of Infection"; Major E. K. Johnstone, formerly of the U.S. Navy, gives some "Notes on Shell Shock"; Major E. D. Kremers, M.C., U.S.A., has "A Study of the Comparative Number of Successful Vaccinations by Scarification and Incision," and Major Casey Wood, M.R.C., gives an account of "A Few Civil War Hospitals" that is illustrated with photographs of models in the Army Medical Museum.

The United States Naval Medical Bulletin for the April quarter, issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has among features of especial interest a series of colored plates "Illustrating the Effects of Some of the Common Poison Gases Used by Germany," by Asst. Surg. G. M. Mackenzie, U.S.N.R.F.; "Nonphysical Standards for Naval Aviators," by Asst. Surg. R. P. Parsons, U.S.N.; "Organization and Equipment of Navy Hospital Units," by Med. Dir. T. W. Richards, U.S.N.; "The Examination, Detection and Treatment of Meningococcus Carriers," by Med. Insp. P. S. Rossier, U.S.N., and Asst. Surg. A. J. Minaker, U.S.N.R.F.; "Laboratory Detection of Carriers of Meningococci," by Asst. Surg. C. W. Barrier and Asst. Surg. R. M. Choisser, U.S.N.; "The Control of Diphtheria Carriers and Suspects, City Park Barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y.," by Passed Asst. Surg. G. B. Whitmore, U.S.N., and Asst. Surg. J. W. Smith, U.S.N.R.F.; "Commissary Work at the United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.," by Pharmacist K. E.

Weaver, U.S.N.: "The Preparation of Colloidal Gold," by Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Speidel, U.S.N., and Asst. Surg. J. W. Smith, U.S.N.R.F. The Bulletin also gives many articles on the progress in medical sciences and full reports of recent work.

The International Military Digest for April, among other valuable and important topics covers, in its reviews of recently published contributions to the current literature of military science, the subjects of "Arsenals," "The Browning Machine Gun," "Asphyxiating Gases," "Coast Artillery" and "Entrenchments." A brief "Chronological History of the War, by Theaters," is given that will be found especially convenient for reference.

U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings for May contains the following special contributions of timely interest: "The Right of Visit and Search," by Capt. William C. Watts, U.S.N., who covers his subject with a clear conception of the effects on old customs of the present war; "Salvage of the Argentine Naval Transport Pampa," by Capt. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., illustrated with photographs and drawings; "A Comparison between the Logistics of Armies and Fleets," by Major Robert E. Wyllie, C.A.C. (reprinted); "The Navy and Filibustering in the Fifties," by Louis N. Feipel, second paper; "The Earliest Exponent of Sea Power," by Sidney Gunn, in which the author aims to prove that the inspiration of the seaman dates back to the epoch of the "Odyssey" of Homer; and an essay on "The Propulsion of Ships," by Eskril Berg, of the General Electric Co., illustrated by drawings and with explanatory tables. The departments devoted to "International Notes," diplomatic and naval, and the "Secretary's Notes" contain many points of interest. The editor announces that the Secretary of the Navy does not approve the publishing of articles written by Navy officers on the subject of strategy and tactics during the continuance of the war. For this reason the prize essay of 1918, subject, "Letters on Naval Tactics," by Lieut. H. H. Frost, U.S.N., and the essay receiving second honorable mention, subject, "Naval Strategy," by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., will not be published for the present. The "Landing Force Manual, U.S. Navy, 1917," will not be ready for issue until August, 1918, owing to delay in receiving approved manuscript. The "Naval Artificer's Manual" has been revised and will be ready for issue June 15.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Pay of National Guard Officers.

A National Guard organization, which had been previously called into Federal service, was mustered out of the Federal service on March 26, 1917, and used for guard duty in state service for some weeks thereafter. Certain engineer, ordnance, and quartermaster supplies belonging to the Federal Government, which had been issued to this organization, were retained after its muster out of Federal service and were continued in use by it as a National Guard organization while engaged in such guard duty. The transfer of accountability for the property from the accountable officer in Federal service to the property and disbursing officer of the United States for the state in question, was not made at or immediately subsequent to the muster out as directed by the War Department. Held, that the National Guard officer who, pursuant to orders from the state authorities, thereafter inventoried and transferred such property to the property and disbursing officer of the United States, was not entitled to pay for his services from Federal funds, since such work was not done for the Federal Government nor at the instance of an officer of the Federal Government who had authority to direct it to be done. Any claim for pay which he may have will be against the state. (Ops. J.A.G., 241, Feb. 20, 1918.)

Foreign-Service Pay of Officers.

Certain commanding officers of divisions, each accompanied by his chief of staff, one aid, and not more than two enlisted men, pursuant to confidential orders, proceeded to France, where they reported to the commanding general of the United States Expeditionary Forces, and, in accordance with his orders, devoted a month to obtaining from personal observation at the front information desirable in the training of their divisions. Held, that such officers are entitled to foreign-service increase of pay pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 501). This was not ordinary duty in connection with travel, for which the increase of pay is not allowable (8 Comp. Dec., 299), but was military duty of the highest order in a foreign country in time of war. It is immaterial that such duty was temporary. (Ops. J.A.G., 241.1, Feb. 21, 1918.)

Dismissed Officer's Pay.

An officer of a National Guard regiment which was mustered out of the Federal service on Nov. 14, 1916, was not himself mustered out at that time, but was tried by court-martial on Dec. 16, 1916, for offenses committed just prior to the muster out of his organization. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, and by an order dated Jan. 19, 1917, the sentence of dismissal was carried out. Held, that, although such officer rendered no service to the United States after the date of the muster out of his organization, he is, nevertheless, legally entitled to pay up to the date of his dismissal, as the pay is incident to the office and it was not forfeited by the court-martial sentence. (Ops. J.A.G., 241, Feb. 23, 1918.)

Reserve Officers' Pay Allowance.

A member of the Officers' Reserve Corps while awaiting a call to active duty was temporarily employed in Y.M.C.A. work at Camp Grant. He received on Nov. 30, 1917, an order from the War Department to report for duty to the commanding general at Camp Grant on Dec. 5, 1917, such order reciting that the travel directed was necessary in the military service. He then went to his home in Chicago for the purpose of arranging his private affairs, and returned to Camp Grant in time to report for duty as ordered. Held, that, although the order of Nov. 30 was directed to him at Camp Grant, yet, since he was not required to obey it until Dec. 5, it was authority for him to start to obey it from his home, if he chose to do so; accordingly, he is entitled to mileage for the travel he performed from Chicago under the order in joining his first duty station. (Ops. J.A.G., Feb. 20, 1918.)

Baggage Allowance of Officer.

Officers appointed from civil life to the National Army during the present emergency are to have no regular or permanent station when assigned to duty with troops, within the meaning of A.R., 1135-9. Consequently, they are not entitled to have shipped at government expense anything more than the field allowance of baggage to

which they may be entitled. (Ops. J.A.G., 524, Feb. 21, 1918.)

Commutation of Rations to Nurses.

Under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat., 40, 50), it is proper for the camp quartermaster at a National Guard camp to pay to the surgeon of the base hospital commutation of rations for nurses, male and female, stationed at such hospital, at a rate of forty cents per ration, when it appears that rations in kind cannot be as economically issued. (Ops. J.A.G., 245.8, Feb. 8, 1918.)

Rights of Alleged Alien Enemy.

One who claims to be an alien enemy, when drafted into the military service of the United States, has the same rights and obligations as any other person in the Service. He may, of course, claim exemption at the proper time because of alienage, but a determination by his local board that he is not an alien is final. (Ops. J.A.G., 014.3, Feb. 2, 1918.)

Right to Claim Admittance to Inn.

An innkeeper is subject to civil action and indictment when he has room and refuses to receive and duly entertain a member, in uniform, of the military or naval forces of the United States, who tenders a reasonable price for such entertainment. (Ops. J.A.G., 325.2, Feb. 27, 1918.)

Home Guards Organized by States.

Where a state has failed to enact appropriate legislation to obtain the benefits of the Federal appropriations for its National Guard provided for in Revised Statutes, Section 1661 (34 Stat., 449), as superseded by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166), and where the National Guard of such state has been drafted into the Federal service, the right of the Governor of such state to raise and equip a temporary military force to be known as a state police or constabulary is recognized by Section 61 of said act. By the Act of June 14, 1917 (40 Stat., 181), the Secretary of War is authorized to issue to such forces during the present emergency rifles, ammunition, etc., for their equipment. (Ops. J.A.G., 325.4, Feb. 12, 1918.)

Authority to Administer Oaths.

The adjutant of a district is an adjutant of a command within the provisions of A.W. 114, authorizing the adjutant of any command to administer oaths for the purposes of military administration. The language of the article in question must be taken to apply to any and all military commands, whether territorial or tactical. (Ops. J.A.G., 013.1, Feb. 12, 1918.) An adjutant has no authority to administer oaths, other than for purposes of military justice and other purposes of military administration, except in foreign places where the Army may be serving; A.W. 114. (Ops. J.A.G., 013.14, Feb. 2, 1918.)

Attempted Revocation of Discharge.

Two officers of a National Guard organization called into Federal service on July 15, 1917, were duly discharged for physical disability on July 21, 1917. The special order which discharged these officers was, however, revoked by a further special order on July 28, 1917. They continued in service with their organization and were drafted into the Federal service on Aug. 5, 1917, performing the duties of their respective grades until Dec. 29, 1917, when they were discharged from the service of the United States on account of having been found physically disqualified for active military service. Held, (1) since an order executed cannot be revoked, the special order of July 28, 1917, was a nullity; (2) these officers, having actually continued to serve as officers in their respective grades, were on Aug. 5, 1917, de facto officers of their National Guard organization; and (3) having on Aug. 5, 1917, been drafted as such into the Federal service and appointed to offices of corresponding grade in the Army of the United States, they became de jure officers in said Army and so continued until their discharge on Dec. 29, 1917. (Ops. J.A.G., 210.8, Feb. 28, 1918.)

OPINIONS, NAVY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Coast Guard Officers Holding Temporary Appointment.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy in giving an opinion relative to the status of Coast Guard officers holding temporary appointment in the Navy says in part: "It is my opinion that the commissions and warrants of officers of the Coast Guard temporarily appointed commissioned officers in the Navy are not vacated, but are held in abeyance until the termination of their temporary appointments, at which time such officers are entitled to revert to the grade and rank from which they were appointed, unless in the meantime such officers have become entitled to promotion to a higher grade or rank in the permanent Navy or Marine Corps, in which case they shall revert to said higher grade or rank and shall, after passing the prescribed examinations, be commissioned accordingly." The Act of May 22, 1917, however, does not preserve their lineal rank, nor authorize them to revert to a higher rank or grade in the Coast Guard on the termination of their temporary appointments. There is some indication from the language employed that the provisions of section 7 of the act of May 22 apply only to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps temporarily advanced to higher grades or ranks, but inasmuch as officers of the Coast Guard are expressly mentioned in section 5 among those from whom temporary appointments may be made, and again in section 7 among those who "shall revert to the grade, rank, or rating from which temporarily advanced," I think Congress clearly intended that officers of the Coast Guard should so revert, and that any other construction would be untenable.

Loss of Numbers in Navy.

A lieutenant commander in the Navy was sentenced to lose twenty-five numbers in his grade. On the date of approval of said sentence the list of lieutenant commanders of the permanent Navy immediately below him, counting twenty-five numbers down the list from him, included nineteen officers who had been selected and promoted to temporary commanders and six permanent officers in the grade of lieutenant commander who had not been selected or promoted. The question arose as to whether or not the nineteen lieutenant commanders of the permanent Navy who had been selected and promoted to temporary commander should be counted in computing the said loss of numbers. After quoting a part of the act of May 22, 1917, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy was of the opinion that the nineteen lieutenant commanders on the permanent list who are temporarily in the grade of commander are as much entitled to places in the permanent list as those who were not selected

and promoted temporarily, and they should be counted as lieutenant commanders in computing the numbers lost by the lieutenant commander in question.

Temporary Marine Corps Officers.

A temporary captain in the Marine Corps was appointed a second lieutenant in said corps on Oct. 6, 1916, for a probationary period of two years from Sept. 29, 1916. He was promoted to temporary first lieutenant from May 22, 1917, and to temporary captain from May 23, 1917. He was tried by general court-martial and was sentenced "to lose forty numbers in his grade." He is not now serving in the grade of second lieutenant (probationary), although such is his permanent status to which he is authorized to revert on the termination of his temporary commission in a higher grade. His grade is that of captain in the Marine Corps, which is the grade in which he was serving when sentenced and in which he should lose the specified numbers. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy no other construction would be justified in the absence of an express sentence of the court that he is to lose numbers or seniority in his permanent grade. Inasmuch as he was not sentenced to loss of numbers or seniority or to suspension from promotion in his permanent grade of second lieutenant (probationary), the loss of numbers adjudged should be computed in his temporary grade only, and he should be examined for permanent promotion at the same time as other probationary second lieutenants of the same date of appointment.

STANDING OF NAVAL RANGE WORK.

Under the plan formulated by Major W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., for a uniform standardization of all naval range work, it is now possible to determine the relative standing of ranges at the close of each week, says The Bulletin. The basis upon which range work has been standardized is qualification of the men on each range in all phases of range work. Major points are given for qualifying as expert riflemen in both Army and Navy courses, and on the 600-yard and 1,000-yard ranges. Ten points are also given for a grade of ninety-five per cent. on the small-arms examination from the manual. Percentages are determined by dividing the total number of points gained by the total number of men on the range, the highest per cent. obtainable being 100. Each range is thus able to know what its relative standing is with respect to other ranges, and also how near maximum efficiency has been attained.

A healthy rivalry among the ranges has arisen as a result of this system, which cannot but give a decided impetus to range work. For the week ending April 27 the range at Glenburnie was found to head the list, with a percentage of 28.07; Peekskill range second, with a percentage of 21.93; Cape May third, 21.66; Annapolis fourth, 20.69; Mt. Pleasant fifth, 18.93; Great Lakes sixth, 15.59; Virginia Beach seventh, 11.82; Camp Logan eighth, 2.22. No report has been received from Wakefield and Philadelphia ranges. Considering the very short period these ranges have been under Major Harlee's control and the many handicaps under which we have worked, due to lack of buildings, etc., this report is very gratifying to both officers and men, and the best part of it is that we have much to look forward to before the 100 per cent. is reached, but at the present pace it is sure to be realized.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT MOLDAVIA.

The armed British merchant steamer *Moldavia* was torpedoed in British waters early on the morning of May 23 while carrying United States troops, and according to the British official announcement fifty-six enlisted men, all of Co. B, 58th U.S. Infantry, of the 4th Division of the Regular Army, lost their lives, and 427 men were saved by the prompt work of convoying warships. All the officers of the regiment were saved, and the most splendid discipline prevailed after the torpedo struck and the vessel began to settle. This fact is specially commented upon by the officers of the ship, the British Admiralty and others. The men lost were all asleep in one compartment near where the torpedo struck, which was on the left side, just forward of the engines. It is believed that all the men lost were killed by the explosion. The survivors were all taken off without a single accident, except that two brothers, Edwin and Clyde Bosley, serving with the 58th Infantry, leaped overboard just after the vessel began to list and were drowned. The *Moldavia* kept afloat for fifteen minutes after she was torpedoed, and every effort was made to get her to land but without avail.

The War Department at Washington on May 25 announced that fifty-three men of Co. B, 58th Inf., were lost, which is three less than the number given by the British Admiralty. The number of American soldiers saved was 427 out of 480 on board. The following are the names of the missing men:

CORPORALS.

Fred Chappell, Philadelphia. Roy H. Shenk, Lancaster, Pa.

PRIVATE.

O.O. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Okla. C. Johnson, Martins Hill, Tex. A. Blackwell, Hominy, Okla. I. M. Kneip, St. Paul, Minn. George D. Boosley, Fargo, N.D. John Kubus, Milwaukee, Wis. C. E. Bosley, North Troy, Vt. H. C. Lading, Strasburg, Ill. E. W. Bosley, North Troy, Vt. John S. Larsen, Chicago, Ill. L. C. Bracken, Royalton, Minn. B. B. Williams, Dixon, Ky. W. G. Bracken, St. Cloud, Minn. F. Lewandoski, Chicago, Ill. W. A. Brown, Hoytsville, Utah. C. B. Lindsey, Clarksburg, Miss. G. N. Buchanan, Manette, Wash. A. W. Lundell, South Chicago, Ill. Emil Bucher, El Central, Cal. J. G. McCarthy, Boston, Mass. J. P. Callan, Milwaukee, Wis. F. McKinney, Stonington, Ill. F. D. Canwell, Fall River, Mass. Jesse Mars, Shelbyville, Ill. Louis V. Castro, San Jose, Cal. Rudolph Mike, De Pere, Wis. E. L. Clausen, Grafton, Wis. Jesse Milne, Oley, Ill. Virgil C. Cook, Hobart, Okla. Frank Odell, Blytheville, Ark. W. J. Croatt, Port Washington, Pa. Emil J. Bosh, Lankin, N.D. Wis. Frank Roux, Rice Lake, Wis. Herman Diehl, New York, N.Y. Lee Reaser, Cedarville, W. Va. H. W. Dierks, Braunfels, Tex. W. G. Sautter, New Hartford, N.Y. Conrad Eckel, West Allis, Wis. John Schuh, Portsmouth, Ohio. Fred Gerhardt, Chicago, Ill. J. Sherman, Fort Totten, N.D. E. L. Gerl, Manitowoc, Wis. Lewis P. Spies, Nelson, Wis. R. Gottenberg, Pigeon Falls, Wis. R. Swartz, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. Giuseppe Graci, Licoli, Sicily. M. G. Sweetland, Albany, Va. C. F. Hackler, Millville, Cal. W. Trapp, Arbor Vitae, Wis. T. Hodges, Mt. Carmel, Utah. E. N. Weber, Tolley, N.D.

Ethelbert Stone died in hospital May 27 from wounds received from the explosion.

The survivors were landed at several ports, and as many of them were without proper clothing and shoes a wireless message was sent for supplies. On arrival busses were sent containing clothing and supplies to meet the survivors aboard the destroyers. These supplies were furnished by the American Army headquarters and the

Red Cross. Injured and sick men were sent to hospitals. Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., in charge of the American troops training in England, has congratulated the American officers and men upon their soldierly bearing during the ordeal. They distinguished themselves by exemplary cool conduct.

The 4th Regular Division, of which the 58th Infantry is a part, was under command of Major Gen. George H. Cameron, a short time ago, with headquarters at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. Lieut. Col. R. I. Carswell, M.C., is surgeon of the division, and Major I. W. Brewer, M.R.C., is sanitary inspector.

The *Moldavia* is the third transport carrying American troops to be torpedoed. The *Antilles* was sunk Oct. 17, 1917, while returning from France to the United States and seventy lives were lost, twenty-two being from the United States service. The *Tuscania* was sunk off the Irish coast on Feb. 1 on a voyage from America while carrying more than 2,000 American troops, with a loss of 238 lives. The *Moldavia* was one of the P. & O. fleet. She was a twin-screw steamship of 9,500 gross tonnage, with high superstructure and spacious decks. She was 520 feet long, and had a beam of fifty-eight feet.

ARMY WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Douglas, Arizona.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Owing to the fact of the delayed allotments, a great deal of inconvenience and even misery is being felt in all parts of the country by the wives and families of enlisted men. That need was brought to the attention of several ladies here in Douglas, who called a meeting of all the officers' wives of the 17th Cavalry, stationed here. This meeting, at which some miserable circumstances of lack of food and clothing were brought to light, resulted in the forming of the "Army Women's League of Douglas." Several committees were formed to investigate and act on these cases, and the reports are to be handed in twice a month. All women from each regiment stationed here are asked to co-operate in this much-needed work. The dues of the league are one dollar down and one dollar a month, which enables the committees to get right to work on their mission of alleviation.

Apart from the active present need of such a society for the mental, moral and physical welfare of those that may be helped by it, is it not fair that our boys who are going to fight for their firesides may have the assurance that, during their absence, these firesides will be kept intact by those women who, being more fortunate than their sisters, are not only willing but privileged to give of their time, money and friendship to help keep not only their own "home fires burning" but those of others? Such a league should be formed near every camp and cantonment, both for the sake of preventing and relieving trouble. The case of a woman ending up in jail because of a six months' delay in the allotment has come to our notice. If Uncle Sam is too busy at present to see to these things, isn't it our duty to help him out?

ELSIE BURR SHERWOOD.

STATUS OF ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The uniform of an Army field clerk is in every respect that of a commissioned officer, minus the brown braid on the lower part of the sleeve, which distinguishes him from a commissioned officer. Many people think that the name Army field clerk means a civilian clerk in the employ of the Government, but this is not so. He receives his appointment from the Secretary of War only, is not governed by Civil Service rules and regulations, is not enlisted, but sworn into the Service the same as any commissioned officer, and is part of the Army. The War Department has issued the following letter showing that his status is a military one, and not that of a civilian: "With the information that Army field clerks are not civilians. They have been held to be officers of the Army although not commissioned officers. In consequence of their military status the present uniform has been prescribed for them. It is settled that under the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, creating the provisions of Army field clerks, occupants of these positions have a military status, and that as they are appointed to office by the Secretary of War, they are officers in the military service."

A civilian clerk can be discharged at any time by the commanding officer of the department in which he is employed, and he can resign whenever he feels so disposed, while an Army field clerk can be discharged only by a G.C.M., with the findings approved by the Secretary of War. If he wishes to resign, his resignation is accepted by the Secretary of War, the same as any commissioned officer. There are a large number of Army field clerks "Over There" doing their "bit," right in the front line, and every Army field clerk is anxiously awaiting his order that will send him to France.

AN ARMY FIELD CLERK.

WHY "INDUCTED"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You have my sincere sympathy and moral support in the matter of "following named" and I ask your comfort and assistance in return. I have been in the Army and have been reading the JOURNAL for a generation, during which period I have been intimately associated with men of the Service who were enlisted, warranted as cadets, or commissioned. Everyone except contract surgeons and civilian employees fell under one or more of these three heads.

Now comes the Provost Marshal General (my authority is the newspapers) talking about men being inducted into the Service.

What is it to be inducted into the Service?

BACKNUMBER.

ATTENDANCE AT WEST POINT GRADUATION.

Norfolk, Va., May 22, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

None but the rich can expect to attend the West Point graduating exercises this year. The West Point hotel has ruled that only those taking rooms from the first of June to the twelfth can be accommodated. This means that room and board must be paid for nine days longer than needed. In other words, no mother can attend the exercises of her son's class at graduation unless she can afford to pay \$45 to the hotel.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS WHO CAN'T.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports May 24-30.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Violent German Assault Carries Aisne Lines.

Renewing his offensive on May 27 at a fresh point on the Ally front, with heavy forces and elaborate preparations the enemy attacked on a front of thirty-five miles between Soissons and Reims, and traversed with extraordinary rapidity the Aisne River lines, accounted one of the strongest portions of the fixed front along which the armies have faced each other for more than three years in a relative deadlock. The German forces, reaching and crossing the Aisne after a few hours of intense action, rapidly crossed the stream in force and pressed southward driving the defenders over the Vesle River, which the enemy crossed in turn, while on the right and left the German armies advanced against Soissons and Reims. In its extensive and sudden gain the attack was second only to that of last March in the region between the Somme and the Oise Rivers. While the new offensive offers a most serious menace to the Allies, and has hardly at the time of writing reached its height, the reports thus far received do not indicate that the defense has suffered so severely as it did last March, and the decision of the battle now engaged awaits the arrival of the Ally reserves upon the new main fighting position south of the River Vesle.

We are dealing therefore not with a completed operation, but with the initial stage simply of an offensive effort that will take some time to run its course. The present stage of this new great attempt to break the Ally defensive system cannot be considered as though we were dealing with the operation as a whole. The peril to Foch's armies at the moment is great, but all depends on the efficacy of counter-measures which have yet to mature.

To deal with the present phase of the offensive only, we may describe it as a renewal of the German methods of sudden and unforeseen attack in great force, which have already on two occasions proved successful against the entrenched Ally lines. In the present case the enemy selected in the Aisne River sector an area of attack offering great and proved difficulties, but one in which, for the very reason of its strength, he might hope to encounter only a numerically slight holding force upon the front and supporting positions. Regarding the strength of the Aisne lines, the record of the past fighting supplies full indications. It was the Aisne River which stopped Joffre's pursuit after the battle of the Marne in September, 1914. In 1917, at a time when the Allies enjoyed effectual numerical superiority, the French gained the entire north bank of the river, and in protracted fighting attained the whole Chemin des Dames ridge, paralleling it several miles to the north, obtaining the further protection of the minor stream known as the Ailette, which forms a natural moat at the foot of the ridge's northern slope. For more than half the distance between Soissons and Craonne the enemy thus faced the triple barrier of the Ailette, the ridge and the Somme. These gave excellent natural protection to an area which the enemy coveted: the long and narrow but straight westward-running topographic corridor or passage between the Aisne and Marne rivers, extending from Reims to Paris. The more obvious point of access to this passageway, for the invader, lay at Reims, a position which the French, however, had consistently and heedfully guarded. By a bold decision the enemy high command determined to vary slightly from the obvious and attack where the forbidding nature of the ground made the prospect of encountering a very heavy force of defenders seem unlikely. The principle was the same that governed Wolfe in his memorable charge by night to the steep shores above Quebec, by which he gained access to the Plains of Abraham. The German move was a similar resort to the unobvious.

The task of carrying the Aisne lines was assigned to a force estimated by Ally informants at some twenty divisions, or probably upward of 300,000 men. The main part of the attacking forces was in two armies under the command of General Von Boehm and General von Billow. Apparently the advancing masses had a density, in the main sector of attack, of nearly one division to the mile. By the use of this great weight of material, combined with the now highly developed technical means for the overcoming of trench defense, the enemy might hope to do as he had done at St. Quentin and at Armentières, win through so rapidly as to effect a positive saving of men in the attainment of his objectives. At the same time he undoubtedly hoped to inflict upon the defense an amount of damage that would be paralyzing because of the quickness and shuttering power of the blow.

The Ally troops holding the threatened line were part French and part British. While no definite information as to their numbers has yet been given, it seems certain that they were heavily outnumbered. Foch had been obliged to strip his line of the best French troops in order to man nearly fifty miles of line in Picardy and Flanders, upon which the British had been exhausted or overcome, and at the same time to maintain the heavy strategic reserve made necessary by the recent developments on the Western front. The line from Soissons to Craonne was held, no doubt lightly, by French troops. From a point near Craonne on to the neighborhood of Reims, the trenches were occupied by some four British divisions. Their presence in this area is explained by the assertion that they were worn troops, brought to a supposedly quiet sector in order to recuperate. The necessity of putting British troops in a distant and isolated position on the front line, at a time when French troops were taking their place in Flanders, speaks plainly of the difficulty in which Foch found himself to man the trench front and at the same time to find the human material to meet the needs of the recent open warfare. Accounts from the serene of operations intimate that the French on the Chemin des Dames were outnumbered by three or four to one.

The tactics of the German attack so far as yet disclosed reveal a close similarity with those of the attack of last March at Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fère. They consisted of a rapid and extensive last-moment concentration of great masses at the points of attack, and the sudden employment of the numerous means lately developed for the work of overwhelming the defense on the trench front. The front trenches once taken, the program called for a rapid and dense advance such as would overwhelm the successive rear lines, before their defense could be made effectual.

As to the preliminary concentration, it was apparently effected by night marches from distant points, so synchronized as to assure the union of the component enemy detachments at the time and place of attack. The indications are that the maneuver was carried out in such a manner as to leave the Allies in the dark as to what was going on, up to the moment when the blow was struck.

The Allies were indeed expectant of such a blow at any moment. But their airplane observers and their active infantry reconnaissances in many sectors failed to supply any adequate information as to where the expected attack was to occur. In effecting his concentration the enemy doubtless employed to a very high degree his advantage of interior lines of communication. Moving within 30 miles of his great salient, he was able, for example, if he so chose to transport troops from before Ypres to the Aisne front by a line only half as long as that which the Ally command would have to employ to transport troops between the same points; a line moreover far less meandering and better supplied with routes. Owing to this advantage he had an unquestionable facility for effecting a concentration with briefer and less displacement of troops and with a lead of several days over the Allies, even had they discovered his plan at the moment it went into execution.

No new feature is necessary to account for the success of the tactics of the immediate attack, which was indeed apparently lacking in any striking new feature. The enemy's guns broke out between Soissons and Reims at one a.m. on May 27. His preliminary bombardment lasted but little over two hours. At 3:30 the special arms and units employed for storming purposes went forward and cleared the way for the infantry masses. Tanks and storm troops were apparently employed. The German artillery devoted much of its attention to the supporting and rear Ally trench lines and resorted, as usual, largely to gas shells, which impeded and paralyzed the defense; a method found of late more effective than the actual destruction wrought by the older explosive shells and shrapnel. Nothing novel was in all this. The French in the autumn of 1916 demonstrated their ability to overcome opposing trenches with the use of the abbreviated and intensified though carefully prearranged bombardment. The efficacy of the gas shell had been thoroughly tested on this very ground in 1917. The tanks and storm troops had proved their value against trench and machine gun blockhouse in the same bitter year.

The attack fell with chief fury on the French west of Craonne. The left of the British force east of that point likewise received a considerable part of its impact. According to French and British statements no attempt was made at a definite stand north of the Aisne. The troops engaged were withdrawn with only the amount of resistance needful to make their extrication possible. This policy had the disadvantage of permitting the enemy to reach the bank of the Aisne so soon and in such good order as to insure his crossing it before he could be checked; but an opposite policy would have involved danger of a rupture of contact between the elements of the Ally front, a risk particularly great where the breach might be effected between the French on one hand and the British divisions on the other. The French falling back most rapidly near the center of the attacked front reached the south bank of the Aisne near Pont Arcy in the course of the day. The pursuing enemy threw a column across the river at or east of this point within a short time afterward, and pressed on without waiting for the flanks to conform. The deep wedge thus driven southward for six miles or more attained and crossed the River Vesle on May 25. On right and left, meantime, elements radiating from the area of the enemy's advance pressed the British back into Reims and attained the southern outskirts of Soissons.

The first signs of Ally counter-measures came with the halt of the French and the organization of a defense south of Fismes and the Vesle River upon May 28. On the same day the French beat off German attacks in the area north and northwest of Soissons, displaying an intention to retain the north bank of the Aisne in this area. Contact with the British, it was announced, had been fully preserved. With Foch the question at this time was plainly less of retaining Reims or Soissons than of choosing a defensive line suitable to his purpose and effecting a concentration there before the enemy could overcome the holding troops. It was plain that several days must elapse before Foch could begin to compete with the enemy in the rate at which he could bring up fresh forces. During these days, as on the first day of Gettysburg, the defense ran the risk of seeing its forces beaten in detail. The momentous decision, therefore, lay with Foch whether to plan a stand south of the Vesle or to follow the example of Joffre's course under somewhat similar circumstances in August, 1914, and fall back to the River Marne.

After taking Condé on the Aisne the attacking forces developed on May 29 a strong thrust westward on the French left against Soissons. The French evacuated the city, retarding the troops of Generals Larisch and Wischura in street fighting. They made a stand at the western outskirts of the city, which they continued to hold on May 30. South of Soissons engagements developed on the line running to Hartennes, the enemy making only moderate progress here on the 30th. The southward advance of the Germans from the line of the Vesle progressed through Braine and Fismes on May 29, but on May 30 the French halted the attacks briefly a dozen miles south of the river along a line marked by the towns of Fère-Tardenois, Vézilly and Brouillet, engaging the corps of Generals von Winkler, von Korta and Schmetous. It was impossible yet to say whether the French hoped to maintain this line long enough to make it good with the reserve troops supposedly on the way to the scene. On the Allies' right British and French divisions, after a defense of the heights of St. Thierry, northwest of Reims, fell back upon new positions close to the city. Reims, closely menaced from the northwest, seemed in imminent danger of capture on the 30th. It seemed likely that for some days the enemy would continue able to pour fresh troops into the Soissons-Reims battle area more rapidly than could Foch, and no immediate signs of a slackening of the drive were apparent. The French and British for their part were plainly carrying out a concerted and orderly retreat without any such disquieting collapse as that of the British Fifth Army on the Oise River in the drive of last March.

NAVAL ACADEMY SUMMER CRUISE.

Arrangements have been completed for the summer practice cruise of the midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy, but no details are to be disclosed. It may, however, be stated that the midshipmen will receive their course of training during the cruise on battleships and armored cruisers and the course will be in accordance with the recently adopted plans for intensive training for the classes now in the Academy and which will enter next month. The plan which was carried out in former years of organizing a special training fleet for the cruise will not be followed this year, as the ships are not available for this duty, and it is believed that the work with the regular fleet will be of greater advantage under present conditions. The midshipmen will go aboard the ships shortly after the graduation exercises have been held and will be returned to the Naval Acad-

emy early enough in the fall to permit a short leave before resuming their work there. The absence of the midshipmen on this cruise will enable the Navy Department to house at the Academy the students of the Training School for Reserve Officers and provide ample accommodations for the class of approximately 700 which starts on June 10.

REVISING OVERSEAS OUTFIT.

The General Staff is revising Bulletin No. 2, which was issued several months ago and which fixed the articles that officers are required to take with them for overseas duty. The revision is not complete in all the details, but it is the intention of the General Staff to retain in the list only articles which can be carried in one trunk locker, or other container of about the same proportions; one bedding roll and one piece of hand baggage. In addition, officers who are required to be mounted will be permitted to carry in addition to the other articles their horse equipment. The weight of the articles is not limited, but the space will be. These limitations will apply to all officers below the grade of general officers. The changes which have been made have in view economy in cost to the officer as well as the difficulties which have been encountered in the handling of such baggage on the French railroad lines. Among the articles to be eliminated as unnecessary are cots, camp chairs and folding tables. When the troops overseas are not in the trenches they are billeted and the beds or cots and chairs are not needed. In the trenches the sleeping places are built in and wherever it is possible tables and chairs are provided. Other articles which were required in Bulletin No. 2 and will now be omitted are hip boots, trench shoes, trench boots, trench coats, lanterns and lamps. All of these articles can be purchased in the supply bases in France and the prices are generally less than charged in the United States. The same applies to uniforms and it will be suggested to officers that they do not buy too many uniforms before leaving the United States, as uniforms, especially those made of English whipcord, can be obtained in France cheaper than in this country. The General Staff will, however, suggest that officers provide themselves with an ample supply of garrison shoes for easy duty. Ample supplies of the hob-nailed trench shoes are available in France, but the lighter shoes are not easy to obtain at times. There is also no necessity, it has been decided, for the campaign hat, as the troops are equipped with the trench helmet and when not on active duty all enlisted men wear the overseas cap. Officers who are on leave or on staff duty are permitted to wear the ordinary service cap. The General Staff will also suggest that officers and men do not load their baggage down with toilet articles and other small articles which were believed at one time to be essential, as these can now be obtained at the commissaries and canteens and at prices as cheap as those in the United States.

COAST GUARD IN LIBERTY LOAN.

Capt. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, has received a letter from Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., who had charge of the Navy's Liberty Loan campaign, in which he says: "I have just received a report from Lieut. C. E. Anstett, showing that the total subscriptions for the men and officers of the U.S. Coast Guard are \$191,700. Permit me to congratulate you and the men of your command for this fine showing. The enthusiasm with which the Coast Guard has responded to the Liberty Loan appeal upholds the best traditions of your own Service and the Navy generally. The Coast Guard has helped the American Navy win a triumph of the greatest importance. Will you be good enough to convey to Lieutenant Anstett my hearty appreciation of the efforts he has extended to the Liberty Loan campaign." The total subscription of the Coast Guard up to May 25 was \$260,100.

DISPOSITION OF ARMY TRAINING CAMPS.

The plans for the future use of several of the Army training camps in this country have been decided upon.

The following have been designated as Infantry training and replacement camps: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

The following have been designated as Field Artillery training and replacement camps and firing centers: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Field Artillery firing centers are contemplated at the following: Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

INSIGNIA CHANGES.

The General Staff has under consideration several designs of insignia for the Air Service, but no insignia has been definitely settled upon. An officer assigned to any branch of the Service for which no distinctive insignia is provided wears the insignia of his regular branch. An officer who has been called to service from the Reserve Corps or assigned to special duty, and also unassigned officers, may wear the special service insignia, which is the coat of arms in a circle; or it may be better described as a cut-out coat of arms surrounded by a circle. It has been decided not to continue the use of the coat of arms superimposed on a disk which was formerly worn by officers on special assignment.

GENERAL MARCH AT CABINET MEETING.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., attended the Cabinet meeting on May 28 at the request of President Wilson, who had asked Secretary of War Baker to bring the Chief of Staff with him. General March was in the Cabinet room about ten minutes and it is understood that he gave the President and the members of the Cabinet his views on the German drive that began on May 27. It is only on very rare occasions that any one other than a member of the Cabinet is asked to be present at the deliberations of that body.

NAVY TAKES SEVENTEEN GERMAN PRISONERS.

Seventeen German submarine sailors—America's second group of this kind—have been taken prisoner by an American destroyer, according to official information sent to the Navy Department on May 29. The Germans were captured after their vessel had torpedoed the British steamer Inniscara on May 25. The first group were captured some months ago by the destroyer Fanning. The Fanning prisoners were brought to this country, but the disposition of the second lot is unknown except that they were taken to a British port.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Elihu G. Abbott, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. (temporary lieutenant colonel C.A.C., Insp. G. Dept.), was on May 20, 1918, placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service. Major Abbott, who has been under medical treatment for some time in San Francisco, was born in Texas June 10, 1875, and entered the U.S. Service May 13, 1898, as a first lieutenant in the 3d Texas Infantry. He later served as a second and first lieutenant in the 38th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaign. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901. He has served a detail in the Signal Corps, and in the I.G.D. is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School of 1909, and holds the degree of A. and M. College of Texas, and of the Law Department, University of Texas.

COLONEL DAMM AND MAJOR BRINDLEY.

We have received the following additional data concerning the deaths of Lieut. Col. Henry J. Damm, S.C., and Major Oscar A. Brindley, S.C., who were killed in an airplane accident at South Field, Dayton, Ohio, on May 2, while conducting experiments with a new DeHaviland Four airplane, equipped with a twelve cylinder Liberty motor. "In the death of these two aviators," writes an officer of the Army, "the Air Service has lost two officers who cannot be replaced. Lieut. Colonel Damm had been in the Regular Army for the past eighteen years. He enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 2, 1900, for the Cavalry, and served as a cavalryman until commissioned as a second lieutenant on Aug. 29, 1908, being then assigned to the 26th Infantry. He had made three trips to the Philippine Islands, and was an officer of very wide experience, being one of the most careful, painstaking, methodical and intelligent officers in the Air Service. He began his aviation training at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., on Nov. 29, 1916, and had had 182 hours in the air when he was killed. He was rated as a junior military aviator on March 30, 1917, and later was officer in charge of training, assistant secretary and commanding officer of the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. On Feb. 10, 1918, he reported for duty in Washington, and was placed in charge of all flying schools in America, and made assistant chief of training. At the time of his death he was the president of a board comprising himself, Major Brindley and Major Albert D. Smith to test the DeHaviland Four airplane with the Liberty motor.

"Major Oscar A. Brindley was the senior flying instructor in the United States, and had had nearly 3,000 hours of flying prior to the accident. He had personally taught to fly most of the junior military aviators in the Army, and had been connected with it as a civilian instructor for nearly five years prior to his being commissioned as a major in the Signal Corps. He had no superior as a flyer in America.

"On the morning of the fatal accident, the two officers had flown the plane which afterwards fell with them, to an elevation of 15,000 feet. After this test, they came down to get more gasoline and oil, and decided to go for the 'ceiling' climb, in order to determine how high the ship would go and in what time. After cranking up, they started off, and at 400 feet elevation, in the most critical position possible, the motor failed, and there was nothing Major Brindley, the pilot, could do, but to try to get back into the field from which they started, as there was no ground ahead of him on which he could land. The failure of the motor caused the ship to lose its flying speed, and when he had made three-quarters of the turn back to his field, the ship fell into a tail spin. Major Brindley was killed instantly and Colonel Damm lived only a few minutes, never regaining consciousness.

"These officers have made the supreme sacrifice in the faithful performance of their duty, and to them the country may well accord the same honors given to men who go down on the battlefield fighting for liberty. The officers of the Air Service pay respectful fraternal tribute to these comrades of the air, whose memory will endure long after work in aviation has paved the way to make navigation of the air as safe as travel by land and by sea.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Frederick Irvin Naile, U.S. Navy, retired, died, after a long illness, at his home in Norristown, Pa., May 25, 1918, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born at Bridgeport, Pa., Oct. 11, 1841. He entered the United States Naval Academy Oct. 27, 1859, as midshipman; was commissioned ensign Feb. 24, 1863; lieutenant Feb. 22, 1864; lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866; commander (retired list), June 29, 1906. He participated in thirty-seven engagements in the Civil War, including the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip in 1862 on board the Onondaga under Admiral Farragut. He was present at the bombardment and passing of the Vicksburg Batteries on two occasions and was wounded twice during engagements. He also took part in the Red River Expedition on board Flagships Black Hawk and Cricket of the Mississippi Squadron and co-operated with the Army on Flagships Cincinnati and Fair on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in the defeat of General Hood. At the age of twenty-three he was given command of a flagship, being in command of Flagships Black Hawk and Tempest, Mississippi Squadron, 1864-65, and at the same time on the staff of Admiral Lee in various capacities. On May 10, 1862, he received, with brother officers, the congratulations of the Navy Department, the Government and the country for courage and daring. In addition to the foregoing ships, he served on the following vessels: St. Lawrence, Sabine, Chattanooga, Lenape and Penobscot. He was placed on the retired list Jan. 18, 1871, for physical disabilities incident to exposure during the Civil War. He is survived by his widow, Emma Patterson Naile; a daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Foster, of Philadelphia, Pa.; a son, Comdr. Frederick Raymond Naile, U.S. Navy; and a brother, Ernest Naile, of Norristown, Pa. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., Grand Army of the Republic and Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet. Funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Norristown, Pa., May 29, 1918. Interment was private at St. Thomas's churchyard, Whitmarsh, Pa.

Paymaster Edward Selby Barney, U.S.N., died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., on May 21, 1918. He was born in West Virginia, Nov. 1, 1873, and after

serving ten years in the Navy as an enlisted man and paymaster's clerk, he was appointed a pay clerk Aug. 21, 1916, and was appointed an assistant paymaster in 1917.

Mrs. Sallie Yeatman Owenshine, wife of Brig. Gen. Owenshine, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., on May 27, 1918. Her husband and her daughters, Mrs. Edwin B. Weeks, Mrs. James G. Harbord, Mrs. Guy S. Norvell and Miss Sallie Yeatman Owenshine, were with her at the time of her death. Her son, Lieut. E. G. Owenshine, U.S. Inf., is in Hawaii, and Col. A. T. Owenshine, U.S. Inf., is in France. A correspondent writes that "she was always and under all circumstances devoted to her family, lovable, courageous and uncomplaining." The burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Ensign W. Lovell, of Brooklyn, Fireman Bernard F. Stiefvater, of Everett, Wash., and Watertender Charles R. Moore, of Somerset, Pa., all of the N.R.F., were lost in the sinking of the American steamship William Rockefeller, recently torpedoed in the war zone. Ensign Lovell enlisted in the N.R.F. as a machinist, and was promoted April 22 to the provisional grade of ensign for engineering duties. He leaves a wife, whose home is in 740 Union street, Brooklyn.

Word was received in Baltimore May 28 of the death in Los Angeles, Cal., of Gen. Jacob Eugene Duryee, son of Major Gen. Abraham Duryee, who at the outbreak of the Civil War organized the famous Duryee Zouaves, the 5th New York Volunteer. General Duryee was in his eightieth year. He commanded the 2d Maryland Regiment at the battle of Antietam, having then the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mrs. Josephine Foote Fairfax, widow of Rear Admiral Donald MacN. Fairfax, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U.S.N., died at her residence in Westminster, Md., on May 25, 1918.

Mrs. Anna L. Galloway, widow of Lieut. Charles D. Galloway, U.S.N., died at her home in Washington, D.C., on May 23, 1918.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS

The following deaths among officers for the week ending May 27 were reported by the War Department:

Major George W. Ruthers, retired; Major Raoul Lufberry; Capt. Frederick D. Clair.

First Lieuts. Harry C. Colburn, Alfred R. Metzger, Richard Blodgett and Philip Robertson, Jacob J. Bul-lusky, Whitney H. Joyce, Albert E. Johnson, Aimee D. Genard, Eugene P. Wubben, Paul B. Kurtz, Lee H. Knapp, Thomas H. Raines, Walter V. Barneby, William B. Kuen and George Squires.

Second Lieuts. Guinn W. Mattern, James Palache, William K. B. Emerson, Cyril M. Angell, Latham Polk, Spencer C. Williams and Edwin A. McDonnell.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

First Lieut. Walter V. Barneby, Signal Corps, Sumner, Wash., and 2d Lieut. Kenneth B. Culbert, U.S. Marines, Orange, N.J., were fatally injured in France on May 22 by the accidental fall of an airplane in which they were acting respectively as pilot and observer. Both officers died during the night. In the evening both were decorated with the Croix de Guerre with the palm for excellent, faithful and courageous work in numerous former flights. Their valor in operations in Seicheprey on April 20 under heavy fire and under adverse weather conditions was especially mentioned. Lieutenant Culbert was twenty-two years old and after taking a military course at Harvard was recommended last August for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and was stationed in Virginia. He went to France last September and was transferred from the Marine Corps to the Aviation Corps as an observer. Before he left for France Lieutenant Culbert married Miss Marion Towl, of Cranford, N.J., a student at Wellesley College. A brother, Lieut. F. Paul Culbert, is in the Navy, stationed in European waters.

Lieut. Gardiner C. Means, S.R.C., of Brookline, Mass., had a remarkable escape from death when he fell with his airplane 1,800 feet near the Hazelhurst Aviation Field at Mineola, N.Y., on May 29. He suffered cuts about the head and face and contusions. He was unconscious when picked up and removed to the hospital. His condition is not believed to be serious. When the machine struck Lieutenant Means was thrown clear of the wreckage. This undoubtedly saved his life.

Lieut. P. G. Milleder, instructor at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, died May 30 from injuries suffered when his machine crashed to the earth on May 29. Lieutenant Buckus, who was with him at the time, escaped with a few scratches.

Lieut. William B. Kuen, of Cynwyd, Pa., and Private William Miller Snyder, of Pennsylvania, were killed instantly at Waco, Texas, May 25, when their airplane came in collision with another machine at a height of about 800 feet. The two occupants of the other machine were uninjured.

Flying Cadet Charles B. Passwater, of Noblesville, Md., in training at the aviation camp, Mineola, N.Y., was killed there on May 28, when he fell with his airplane from a height of about 400 feet. Aviators on the field could give no reason for the accident.

Flying Cadet Paul M. Currie, of Minneapolis, was killed in a fall in an airplane near San Antonio, Texas, May 27.

Flying Cadet Moultrie C. Trowbridge, twenty-three years old, of New York, was instantly killed by a fall of 3,000 feet in an airplane at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, May 25.

Paul F. Baer, of Mobile, Ala., an aviator of the American Flying Corps in France, is posted as missing since May 22. Lieutenant Baer formerly belonged to the famous Lafayette Squadron. He is one of the most brilliant American aviators, and is an ace. He was cited by the French early in May after bringing down his fifth German machine.

The departure of Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, N.A., from San Antonio, Texas, where he relinquished command of the Southern Department to take command of the Northeastern Department with headquarters at Boston, Mass., is made the subject of a highly complimentary editorial notice in the San Antonio Express of May 10. The editorial says, in part: "He leaves San Antonio with San Antonio's gratitude. He leaves with the endorsement and the thanks of the mothers of San Antonio; in eloquent resolutions the organizations of the womanhood of the city tell him what his stand has accomplished; the ministerial union, the clergymen representing the congregations of scores of churches, have put in plain language their regard and appreciation and—something few men ever achieve—he has been officially thanked by the state of Texas. The legislature's resolution, pointing out the invaluable assistance the commander of the

Southern Department rendered in the cleaning of the state, went to Washington and the War Department replied in full measure of recognition. San Antonio will not forget General Ruckman, a friend, tried and true, admired and respected by all the good citizenship. His name will be written large in the annals of the new, the greater, the better San Antonio. His work will march on."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Amy Long, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Fitzalan Long, U.S.A., became the bride of Capt. Charles Z. Sutton, on May 4, 1918, the wedding taking place on the beautiful lawn at the Highlands, Piedmont, Cal., the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Isaac L. Requa, on Highland avenue, and the birthplace of the bride. A military band played magnificently, an American flag, fifty feet long, floated on the lawn, and a carpeted pathway led from the house across the lawn to the edge of the trees, which represented a growth of half a century. The ceremony took place in a bower of greenery and flowers, and flags of Allied nations were placed throughout the grounds, giving a brilliant dash of color to the scheme. The wedding was witnessed by about 300 guests. The service was read by Bishop William Ford Nichols, assisted by Rev. Alexander Allen, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Oakland. General Long gave his daughter into the keeping of her husband. In addition to a matron-of-honor and a maid-of-honor, six of the bride's close friends were her bridesmaids. Like the bride, all of the attendants were members of the debutante set. The matron-of-honor was Mrs. Horace Van Sickle. The bride's costume was very handsome. It was fashioned of heavy white satin, the skirt in dancing length and both bodice and skirt draped and caught with knots of orange blossoms. A long train, which was also of satin, hung from the shoulders, and was borne by the two little cousins of the bride, Lawrence and King Harris. Over the entire dress fell a tulle veil, which was arranged with sprays of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was a shower of white butterfly orchids and lilies of the valley. Walter Schilling was the best man and the ushers were Col. Richard Croxton, U.S.A., Horace Van Sickle, Capt. Leo J. Eerler, Lieut. John N. Johnson, Lieut. Maurice E. Gibson, George J. O'Brien and Lawrence Requa. Following the ceremony there was a wedding supper served at tables decorated with sweet peas, roses and heather. The bride's table was a very beautiful study in the national colors, with baskets arranged in red, white and blue, and beautiful bride's cakes, carrying flags. The toastmaster was Col. Richard Croxton. After the wedding banquet there was dancing in the garage, which had been beautifully decorated under the special direction of Mrs. Long. Later Captain and Mrs. Sutton took their departure, going in their automobile to Del Monte. In spite of all precautions, the young people of the wedding party decorated the automobile in great style. Mrs. Oscar F. Long, the mother of the bride, was most artistically gowned in pale pink Georgette crepe, fashioned simply and artistically. It was worn with a wide pink hat. She made everyone specially welcome. Lieutenant Sutton is the son of Ernest Z. Sutton, of Pasadena, and took his college course at the University of California.

Lieut. Col. Earl Biscoe, Field Art., N.A. (captain, U.S.A.), and Miss Edith Marion Aldrich were married at New York city May 27, 1918, in the chantry of Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lawrence Slatery. Only members of the families were present.

Capt. John W. Leonard, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eileen O'Brien, second daughter of Major and Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, of Chattanooga, Tenn., were married at 5 a.m., April 5, 1918, at that city in St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church. This early morning marriage was due to an upsetting of original plans, by expectant orders for the groom to start for an embarkation camp April 5 for duty overseas. There were no wedding attendants and no guests excepting the immediate family. Organ music consisted of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin as a processional and Mendelssohn's march as a recessional. The bride wore a coat of blue serge with grey gloves, shoes and bag, and a black Milan hat with blue feather band. Her flowers were a corsage of Bride's roses and valley lilies. Mrs. Leonard, as Miss O'Brien, has been associated with The Chattanooga Times editorial staff as social editor for several years—in fact since the close of her schoolgirl days, and she leaves possessed of the fond friendship and affection of everybody connected with the paper and with the goodwill of the hundreds with whose social and home affairs she has been in so intimate touch as a newspaper woman. Mrs. Leonard is native to Chattanooga and was educated in the public schools and Notre Dame Academy. Captain Leonard is an Ohio man, having been appointed from Toledo to West Point in 1911. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1915, being assigned as a second lieutenant of the 6th Infantry. While at West Point he was an athletic star and a leader in school activities. He served as a unit under General Pershing in Mexico three years ago. "He is popular with his Army associates," writes a correspondent, "to whom news of his marriage will come as a genuine surprise, no announcement having been made at Camp Forrest."

Mr. and Mrs. James W. G. Campbell announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Helen Campbell Macadam, to Capt. Williston Lockwood Warren, U.S. Inf., May 1, 1918, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The marriage took place at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner, wife of Captain Heidner, 25th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Robert Farr Lakenan announces the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Lakenan Matlage, to Lieut. Comdr. Ellis Lando, U.S.N., on April 25, 1918, at Mount Vernon, N.Y.

The marriage of Capt. D. N. Murphy, 57th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine E. Kleiber took place at Fort Brown, Texas, on May 19, 1918, Chaplain W. K. Lloyd, 13th U.S. Cav., officiating. Mrs. Murphy is of an old Southern family, her father at present being the District Attorney for the 28th Judicial District of Texas.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ruth Howell, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Joseph Howell, of Utah, sister of Capt. Reese M. Howell, U.S. A., to Spencer P. Felt, of Salt Lake City. The wedding will take place in June.

The marriage of Capt. C. L. Mullins, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Ida Taylor, of Pittsburgh, Pa., occurred May 22, 1918, at the Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., Bishop Nichols officiating. Capt. William E. Schmidt, adjutant, was best man. The bride was given away by her grandmother, Mrs. A. Taylor, of San Francisco. She is a graduate of the Finch School, New York city. Captain Mullins is a graduate of the U.S. Military Acad-

may, April, 1917. They are spending a short honeymoon in southern California, after which they will live in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy, of 1110 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alicia Margaret, to Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Kennedy attended Miss Bennett's school, and has traveled extensively. Captain O'Hare was graduated from West Point in 1916, and while there was identified with athletics, having played on the football team in 1912-13-14-15. He is now assigned as assistant chief of staff of the Northeastern Department at Boston.

Lieut. Winfield E. Scott, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanette Virginia Beall were married at Washington, D.C., on May 21, 1918.

The wedding of Lieut. Robert C. Lee, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie Calder, daughter of U.S. Senator William M. Calder, will take place on June 15, 1918. The ceremony will be performed in the Twelfth Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieutenant Lee is a son of William A. Lee, of Blackfoot, Idaho, and was graduated from Annapolis in 1910.

Lieut. Fisher S. Harris, 63d U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Vador, of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Mrs. Charles Sumner Vador, were married on May 21, 1918, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Gemmell, Salt Lake City. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Joseph S. Glass, of the Roman Catholic Church, and was followed by a wedding breakfast. The young people will shortly be at home to their friends at 431 First avenue, Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Langdon, of Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Assist. Naval Constr. Garland Fulton, U.S.N.

Miss Marion Catlin, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward H. Catlin, U.S.A., and Rev. Jesse A. Stanfield were married at Hartford, Conn., on May 29, 1918. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Christian Groesinger, of Wareham, Mass., brother-in-law of the bride, at Hartford Theological Seminary, where her brother, Mr. Harwood B. Catlin, has just completed a three years' course. Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield will be at home at Yorktown Heights, N.Y., after June 5.

Ensign Henry R. Wharton, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Margaretta Dixon Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Heyward Myers, were married in St. Martin's Church, Radnor, Pa., May 30. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Lamb, rector of the church.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Chappell, of the Manhattan Hotel, New York city, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeannette Chappell, to Mr. Gifford Cutler, son of Capt. William G. Cutler, U.S.N.

Lieut. Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.F., naval communication superintendent in Southern California, having charge of all the radio in Arizona and New Mexico as well, will claim Miss Beatrice Dredge as his bride early in the fall. "Lieutenant Stone," says the Tribune of Oakland, Cal., "is the son of Mrs. Stone and the late Edgar Stone, formerly a prominent broker of San Francisco. The family is a pioneer one in Oakland, where it has been identified intimately with the city's development. Miss Alleen Stone, a favorite with younger set, who has been a leader in war work, is Lieutenant Stone's only sister. Edgar Stone is a brother. Miss Dredge is one of the popular girls who has put away society to give herself to war service. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dredge, of Vernon Heights, and a sister of Miss Gladys Dredge. Her brother, Armiger Dredge, is fighting in France with the Allies. Lieutenant Stone is stationed at Point Loma near San Diego, where the Government is erecting a charming new home which he and his bride will be the first to occupy. No definite plans have yet been made for the wedding, although the marriage will be solemnized in the early fall.

Capt. Laurence A. Slaughter, jr., U.S.R., and Miss Dorothy Margaret Mills, daughter of Mr. Harrington Mills, were married in Washington, D.C., May 25, 1918, in the Grafton Hotel. White and pink predominated in the floral decorations. The Rev. John M. Cooper performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Strong, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Gualdo, to the Rev. James Hasley Randall, chaplain, 163d Field Signal Battalion, U.S.N.G., on May 12, 1918, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Whittlesey, of Berkeley, Cal., announce the marriage of their daughter, Pauline, on May 23, 1918, to Lieut. Thomas Irving Crowell, jr., O.R.C., 313th Field Art.

Mr. L. N. Hamilton, announces the marriage of his daughter, Rhoda Mae, to Lieut. George Gerald Harvey, Inf. R.C., on April 26, 1918, at St. Marys, Ohio. At home 230 South Wayne street, St. Marys, Ohio.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A daughter, Annie La Villebeuvre Rhea, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Powell M. Rhea, U.S.N., on May 25, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., have arrived in Pittsfield, Mass., and are at their country place, Brattle Farm, for the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Moore, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, James Denis Moore, jr., on May 24, 1918, at Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Harry Craig Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, 320th Field Art., N.A., has taken an apartment at 112 East Fifty-seventh street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot, of Boston, are the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, U.S.N., at the Washington Navy Yard. Comdr. and Mrs. Willard gave a dinner in their honor on May 23.

Among those present at the performance of "Othello," given by the Permanent War Relief Players on May 30 at the Belasco Theater, Washington, were Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. William C. Gorgas and Mrs. George Goethals.

Mrs. Vestal, wife of Capt. Van Rennselaer Vestal, who has been a guest at the McAlpin Hotel, N.Y., since her husband's departure with the A.E.F., is now in Boston where she will await the arrival of Major and Mrs. S. P. Vestal who are on their way from California. Mrs. V. R. Vestal will return to San Francisco in the early fall to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Alpers, while Captain Vestal is in France.

Mrs. Samuel G. Jones is permanently located at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

A son, Henry Landes Taylor, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Victor V. Taylor, U.S.A., at Seattle, Wash., on May 15, 1918.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, U.S.A., of Rochester, spent the week-end as the guests of Miss Mary Bishop North, at Ardmore, Pa.

Mrs. Omar Walker Pinkston is stopping at Pelham Courts, 2115 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., while Major Pinkston, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in France.

Major and Mrs. Ira Longanecker, Av. Sec., S.C., U.S.A., and son, Charles, have left Washington, D.C., and are now stationed at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

Mrs. Barney, widow of Edward S. Barney, paymaster, U.S.N., has left Fort Lyon, Colo., for Berkeley, Cal., where her home will be at 2220 Blake street.

Lieut. Col. William G. Gambrell, Q.M. Corps, has been assigned to duty as depot Q.M. at Los Angeles, Cal., relieving Col. H. L. Steele, Q.M. Corps, of those duties.

Col. James A. Moss, N.A., provides for the Outlook, May 22, an "Introduction" to its story of "The Buffalo: A First Class Colored Fighting Regiment." An excellent picture of the author accompanies the article.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. William A. Rawls, jr., 30th U.S. Inf., on April 25, 1918, at Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Rawls is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. McDonald, Pensacola, until the return of her husband, who is now with his regiment in France.

Capt. Hugh B. Mullen, of the British navy, has arrived in Washington, D.C., where he will take up the important duties formerly falling upon the schedule of Commodore Guy Gaunt, whose application for sea service has been favorably acted upon by the British Admiralty.

Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse, U.S.N., has been awarded the First Honorable Mention in the 1918 prize essay competition of the U.S. Naval Institute. His prize-winning paper "The Preparedness of the Future" was printed as the leading article in the April number of the Proceedings of the Institute.

Major and Mrs. Norman W. Peek, Signal Corps, U.S.A., attended the concert given by Caruso at Poli's Theater, Washington, for the benefit of the Italian War Relief on May 20. They leave Washington very soon for Columbia, S.C., where Major Peek will command a new school, Artillery Observation, to be established there.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, U.S.A., entertained at a supper on April 23 in honor of Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Ira Smith, who are soon leaving Los Angeles for Oakland, Cal. The table was beautifully decorated with spring flowers, California poppy predominating, and the dainty favors were smart little paper hats of the latest fashion. The guests were Major and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Frazier, Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams and Mr. Castle.

Among the patrons for the meeting in commemoration of the third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war, held May 23, at Liberty Hut, Washington, were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Major Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, U.S.R., Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary and Mrs. Baker, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N.

Major Gen. John W. Ruckman assumed command of the Northeastern Department, at Boston, Mass., on May 23, where he was welcomed by a delegation of the departmental staff and divisions. The Transcript, speaking of his arrival says: "General Ruckman is a man of most pleasing, forceful personality, and those who met him for the first time predict for the command a most successful and progressive administration." Major Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman and Miss Ruckman have taken an apartment at 17 Stearns Road, Brookline, Mass., where they will be at home after June 1.

Capt. J. R. Cornelius, of the Canadian army and instructor at the R.O.T.C., Princeton, N.J., gave an illustrated lecture on "Landscape Target Pictures" at the Architectural League Rooms in New York city recently that was enjoyed by a large company of artists. The purpose of the lecture was to give American painters a correct idea, from the military point of view, as to how these landscape target pictures should be composed, an intention that the lecturer accomplished most successfully. Captain Cornelius has spent fourteen years teaching musketry in the British service and is the author of two works on that general subject.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, U.S.A., retired, a distinguished officer of the Corps of Engineers and now on duty in St. Louis, Mo., was elected on May 21 president of the Society of Terminal Engineers and also a director of the organization. General Bixby has been connected with many notable engineering works. He was president of the board in 1894 appointed to determine the maximum length of bridge spans possible in the United States. The promoters of the enterprise to build a bridge over the Hudson at New York city, declared it impossible to build a bridge with a span of 3,000 feet if no piers were erected beyond the bulkhead line. General Bixby's board reported that a span of 3,000 feet was feasible and permission to erect piers was refused.

First Lieut. Cornelius T. McCarthy, M.O.R.C., has received the British Military Cross for distinguished gallantry in caring for wounded under the churning of German shells that accompanied the great battle by which Hindenburg's trump offensive was caught and thrown back on the plains of Picardy. Lieutenant McCarthy, who has been at the front since September, 1917, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and, although only twenty-seven years old, had had a wide range of hospital practice. He had served in the Children's, German and St. Joseph's Hospitals of Philadelphia and the Charles Este Hospital, of South Bethlehem. He is the son of Timothy and Catherine McCarthy, of Philadelphia.

Prince Arthur, of Connaught, who holds the rank of major in the British army, paid a visit to Washington on May 24 en route to Japan, where he is to present a field marshal's baton to the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Emperor having been appointed a field marshal of the British army by King George. Prince Arthur was accompanied by Capt. the Hon. Joseph St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, Esquerry to His Royal Highness; Lieut. Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, M.V.O., A.D.C. to General Pulteney; and Capt. F. Batt, 3d Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regt. The party was met aboard ship at an Atlantic port by a group of American officials, the personnel of which was as follows: Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Leland Harrison, U.S. Diplomatic Service; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, N.A.; Capt. Harry E. Rapelye, N.A.; Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. George V. Stewart, U.S.N.

Mrs. Richard F. Ely, wife of Lieutenant Ely, C.E., U.S.R., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward Birke, at 1521 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N.Y., for a few weeks.

A daughter, Martha Cleveland Poor, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor, N.N.V., at New Orleans, La., on May 8, 1918.

Mrs. Robert Todd Whitten, wife of Lieutenant Whitten, U.S.N., is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Robert Moss, at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. W. A. Castle and daughter, Mary, have been spending a few weeks with Colonel Castle, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Castle's address during the war is 327 Lincoln avenue, Grove City, Pa.

Mrs. Henry S. Aumand, wife of Major Henry S. Aumand, N.A., of Fort Hancock, N.J., is now convalescing after an operation at the Muhlenberg Hospital, Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue, New York city.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, wife of Captain Cluverius, U.S.N., has gone to her home at Hancock Point, Mo., with her son for the summer. Her daughters who are at school in Plainfield, N.J., will join their mother later.

Mrs. Midgley, wife of Major Arthur E. Midgley, M.R.C., has returned with her daughter, Luella, from southern Texas and will spend the summer at her home in Whitewater, Wis. Major Midgley is on duty overseas.

Miss Williams and Miss Rosalie Williams gave a luncheon on April 30 at the Sierra Madre Club for the pleasure of Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Ira Smith. The ladies invited to meet them were Mrs. Buteau, Mrs. Chappellet, Miss Taylor and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Robert Graham Moss, wife of Captain Moss, 38th U.S. Inf., has returned with her small son to her home in Texas, after visiting Captain Moss's parents, Judge and Mrs. Robert Moss, at Annapolis, Md. Captain Moss is now in France.

Miss Dorothy Meyer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, U.S. Cav., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Oliver Johnson, on Staten Island. From there she will go to West Point with Mrs. Charles Barth to attend the graduating exercises.

Major Samuel M. Wilson, who was reported in General Pershing's casualty list May 27 as having been severely wounded, was for some time assistant judge advocate of the 77th Division. He went to the first Plattsburg training camp and is a cousin of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Among the officers who have recently purchased homes in Washington are: Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Hall, U.S.A., at 3714 Keokuk street, Chevy Chase; Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., at 412 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase; Capt. F. T. Wood, U.S.A., at 1856 Park road, and Col. A. C. Christie at 1312 Emerson street.

Mrs. Alfred L. Castle has been appointed General Field Director of the American Red Cross in the territory of Hawaii. General Wisner, commanding the department, on April 26, announced that Mr. Castle will have the status of an officer in the Army and will be accorded the recognition and courtesies accorded to commissioned officers.

Col. E. E. Dravo, U.S.A., desires that the friends of his daughter, Mme. Calvé (Regina Dravo Calvé) know that she is living at Berck place, Pas de Calais, France, twenty-seven miles south of Boulogne on the Channel coast. Mme. Calvé would be very pleased to see any of her Army friends.

Henry Worth Thornton, American, and general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, England, has been named a brigadier general of the British army. The appointment follows his return from France, and is a recognition of his efficient work there as director of channel transports.

Lieut. R. E. L. Knight, jr., Co. I, 9th Inf., Regular Army, who has taken part in the fighting in France, has been awarded a chevron, a badge of honor for gallantry in action, during which he was wounded by a piece of flying shrapnel, but not seriously. He led a raid against the Germans, killing a number of the enemy and capturing six prisoners. Lieutenant Knight returned to camp with two German prisoners to his own credit.

Moving pictures showing the ships of the British navy under fire of German guns at Zebrugge were given on May 23 in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan in New York city. Among Mr. Morgan's guests were Vice Admiral Purofoy and five other officers of the British navy; Admiral Grasset and staff of the French navy; Rear Admirals Bradley A. Fiske, Albert Gleaves, Marbury Johnston, Nathaniel R. Usher and George E. Burd, of the U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Ward will open their rose garden at Willowmere, Roslyn, L.I., to the public from Saturday, June 8, to and including Sunday, June 16, from three to six o'clock. The admission will be \$1. This is an annual event for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Paris and affords to rose lovers an opportunity of seeing the novelties of merit among garden roses as well as the standard varieties.

The military department of the Denver University, Denver, Colo., of which Col. J. C. Gresham, U.S.A., retired, is the head, has the latest instruction in bayonet fighting and hand grenade work. The program for alumni day, on May 21, included the following: Bayonet exercises, trench bayonet fighting, hand grenade throwing, with charge over the top using grenades; close order drill using both battalion and company movements, extended order drill ending with combat problem and charge, battalion parade and review.

Mrs. Frances Wilson Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, and her aunt, Mrs. Russell, inspected the headquarters and barracks of the 303d Infantry at Camp Devens, Mass., May 20, and were entertained by General Hodges at a luncheon given at the Major Willard home. Other guests at the luncheon were Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Evans, Col. and Mrs. George Washington Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Preston, Major and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Captain Lindsey, Captain Cawgirr and Lieutenant Thompson. Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. Russell were given an opportunity to see the various phases of camp life and the men at drill.

Resolutions urging the retention in office of Surg. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., after he retires for age on Oct. 1 next were passed by the following National Medical Associations in convention at Atlantic City, N.J., May 29: The American Laryngological Association, the Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, and the American Otological Society. The memorials will be forwarded to President Wilson. The petitions request that General Gorgas be continued so long as he is physically able to perform his duties. Similar action will be taken by the American Medical Society, which meets in annual convention early in June at Chicago. The entire medical fraternity, as represented by the various societies, is expected to supplement the resolutions started at Atlantic City.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Richardson, U.S.N., are back in Norfolk, Va.

Col. and Mrs. Brooke Payne, U.S.A., have arrived in Waco, Texas.

Major Parker W. West, U.S.A., is stopping at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Calvin Satterfield, U.S.R., are making an indefinite stay in Cape May, Va.

Mrs. E. M. Hayes is the guest of her son, Col. Jack Hayes, U.S.A., at Camp Grant, Ill.

Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins, U.S.A., is at present residing in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. W. J. Patterson is visiting her son, Col. W. L. Patterson, U.S.A., at Langley Field, Va.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Lieut. Col. William R. Gibson, U.S.A., is located at Bretton Hall, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Pitts, U.S.A., are passing the summer at 416 Atlantic avenue, Ocean City, N.J.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Lieut. George Moore, U.S.A., is settled at 1334 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger and Miss Sanger have leased a residence in Bradley Lane, Washington.

Ensign and Mrs. Robert Gamble, U.S.N., have left the Shoreham and taken a house in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. Jay K. Esler, U.S.N., has left Gloucester Point, Va., and arrived in Philadelphia.

Capt. Miles C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Gorgas have left Washington and returned to San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Timberlake, wife of Lieut. E. W. Timberlake, U.S.A., has left Union City, Md., and returned to Fort Snelling.

Lieut. Edward L. Doheny, jr., U.S.R., has leased a cottage at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., for the summer months.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rear Admiral W. W. Taylor, U.S.N., will leave for their place, Grassdale, Va., the middle of June.

Mrs. Damm and Miss Nadine Damm, widow and daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry J. Damm, U.S.A., have arrived in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Zane, wife of Capt. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents, Governor and Mrs. William D. Stephens, in Sacramento, Cal.

Temporary promotion of Lieut. Col. George L. Byroade, Infantry, additional officer to be colonel, with rank from Dec. 8, 1917, is announced.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Craven, U.S.N., have visiting them in Annapolis, Md., their daughter, Mrs. Wyman, wife of Lieut. Robert S. Wyman, U.S.N.

Surg. and Mrs. E. S. Breidenbaugh, U.S.A., have as their guest their granddaughter, Mrs. Duckstad, wife of Capt. J. B. Duckstad, U.S.A., in Gettysburg, Pa.

Mrs. R. L. Gray was the guest of Mrs. J. T. Watson at her apartment at the Washington, Baltimore, Md. Major Gray came up from Meade to join Mrs. Gray.

Mrs. Dutton and Miss Minnie Dutton, mother and sister of Lieut. Arthur Dutton, U.S.R., have reopened their residence, 1338 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Reynolds, widow of Pay Dir. Z. Wells Reynolds, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a brief stay in Newport, R.I., but will leave next week for California.

A son, Louis Aleck Craig, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Craig, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., at Pensacola, Fla., on May 26, 1918. Captain Craig is on duty in France.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. Harry W. Taylor, U.S.A., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Yates, widow of Capt. Arthur Yates, U.S.N., will leave Washington June 4 for Portsmouth, N.H.

Mrs. James Thornton Watson will spend the summer at Hollywood, Cal., and in the meantime will visit friends at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal. Colonel Watson, N. A., is on duty overseas.

Mrs. Hawes, wife of Lieut. Col. George P. Hawes, jr., U.S.A., has taken a house at 514 Chamberlayne avenue, Ginter Park, Richmond, Va., during the absence of Colonel Hawes on overseas duty.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Comdr. Arthur L. Willard, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon and bridge party on May 27 on board the Admiral's launch which took the party for a sail up the Potomac.

Miss May Craighill, daughter of the late Col. William E. Craighill, U.S.A., having completed her three years' course at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Craighill, in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a short visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lee Pryor, U.S.N., have visiting them in Norfolk, Va., Miss Katharine Robinson, daughter of the late Capt. J. M. Robinson, U.S.N. Miss Robinson is doing work for the U.S. Food Administration in Washington.

Mrs. Mills, widow of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a stay in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where she was called by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Laurson, wife of Major Emil P. Laurson, U.S.A.

Mrs. J. K. Berry, of Greenwich, Conn., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. George Downey, U.S.A., in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Downey were hosts at a dinner in Mrs. Berry's honor on May 25 at the Chevy Chase Club.

Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley and Miss Helen Townsley have left Washington for the Hotel Algonquin, New York city, and will be at West Point for graduation week. Major General Townsley, N.A., and Miss Marian Townsley will follow as soon as General Townsley can leave Walter Reed Hospital, where he is recovering from a serious operation.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were: Brig. Gens. Peter D. Vroom and J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A.; Col. H. D. Thomason and C. C. Jamieson, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. F. T. Cruse, U.S.A.; Majors M. F. Harmon, jr., A. N. Krogstad and R. P. Palmer, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. E. A. Keyes, N.A.; Capt. N. G. Finch and C. Clark and Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Daubin, U.S.N.

Mrs. Merry, widow of Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., is stopping temporarily at the Willard, Washington; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Connor, U.S.N., are back at the Brighton, after a stay in Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Callan, wife of Col. Robert E. Callan, U.S.A., is located at the Rochambeau; Col. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Wallace, U.S.A., are located at 1919 Nineteenth street; Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence H. Johnson, U.S.A., are temporarily at the Congressional Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. John Paul, U.S.R., are visiting Mrs. F. S. D. Dananhowe, in Alexandria, Va.

Major and Mrs. J. McCa. Webster, U.S.A., are established at their country place on Mackinac Island, Mich.

Col. George Le Roy Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brown are visiting their son, Lieut. Dudley Southworth Brown, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and family will reside at 106 Juniper street, Atlanta, Ga., during the absence abroad of Col. Hunter B. Nelson.

Edith Compton, daughter of Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Fort Wayne, Mich., has recovered from a several weeks' illness of pneumonia.

A son, Richard Haight Ames, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John R. Ames, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on May 6, 1918.

A daughter, Ann Lee Raborg, was born to Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Raborg, 81st Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on May 13, 1918.

Mrs. D. J. MacLachlan is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Peters, at 26 Courtney avenue, Newburgh, N.Y., during the absence of Major MacLachlan in France.

Mrs. Straat, wife of Lieut. Col. John N. Straat, Nat. Army, is the guest of her uncle, Judge O'Neill Ryan, 29 Windermere place, during Colonel Straat's absence in France.

Mrs. Everett D. Barlow, jr., who has been seriously ill at Cushing Hospital, Leavenworth, Kas., is improving and will soon be able to return to her apartment at the Planters Hotel.

A daughter, Elizabeth Anne Coughlan, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, U.S. Cav., at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 23, 1918.

The retirement of Major Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, from active service on May 23, 1918, is announced. Major General Weaver is relieved from further duty as a member of the War Council.

Mrs. C. C. Winnia and Mrs. Walker B. McCaskey, who have been at the New Weston Hotel, New York city, have moved to 147 East Sixty-first street, New York city, for the summer. They are both in the office of the American Army Association, 347 Madison avenue, daily.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., contributes an article entitled "Shall We Teach German in Our Public Schools?" to the Outlook of May 29. He answers the question in the negative, pointing out that the text of the average text-book with its glorification of all things German is only one more illustration of Teutoni cpropaganda.

Med. Dir. F. S. Nash, U.S.N., and his wife, Caroline R. Nash, were indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia on May 29, under the Food Control Act on a charge of food hoarding. It is charged that Dr. Nash not only had a huge store of foodstuffs, including more than a ton and a half of sugar of various kinds, but had soaps and fats and other supplies. He had a big store of candies and four barrels of fresh water. All of these things were found by Mr. C. R. Wilson, Federal Food Inspector, at the Nash home at 1723 Q street, N.W., Washington. The inventory of the supplies places its value at close on \$2,000. Among the supplies found by Mr. Wilson were 2,200 pounds of granulated sugar, 595 pounds of brown sugar, 16 pounds of powdered sugar, 637 pounds of domino sugar, 122 pounds of ham, 185 pounds of strip bacon, 387 tins of sliced bacon, 67 tins of roast beef, 58 tins of corned beef, 10 tins of corned beef hash, 50 tins of dried beef, 65 tins of ox tongue, 442 pounds of substitute lard, 30 tins wesson oil, 29 pounds cottonseed oil, 18 quarts of olive oil, 138 cans of sardines, 18 cans of flakefish, 12 cans of deviled sardines, 77 cans of salmon, 35 cans of molasses, 5 cans of German sausage and 25 pounds of lima beans. There were large quantities of other foodstuffs, plenty of wines and liquors, and half a ton of flour. Dr. Nash, it is understood, claims to have made these purchases to give to charity. The maximum penalty for violation of the food control is \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment or both. Justice Stafford directed that bench warrants for the arrest of Dr. and Mrs. Nash be issued. Bail was fixed at \$3,000 each.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Norris, of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Benedict, to Robert Lee Porter, jr., lieutenant, U.S. Navy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Lee M. Lipscomb, who died on May 4, 1918, at Jackson Barracks, La., was the mother of Mrs. McLeary, wife of Major S. H. McLeary, and of Mrs. Cordiner, wife of Capt. D. C. Cordiner, both of the Coast Artillery. The funeral was held at Jackson Barracks in the presence of a few friends, and the officers of Major McLeary's battalion served as pall-bearers. The interment took place at St. Louis Cemetery, New Orleans, La.

MUSIC SCHOOL RECITAL, GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, May 29, 1918.

The Sixth Annual Demonstration Recital of the U.S. Army Music Training School, under the auspices of Institute of Musical Art of the city of New York, Arthur A. Clappé principal, was given at Corbin Hall on Tuesday evening, May 28. It was tendered to Major Gen. William A. Mann, Mrs. Mann, and the officers and ladies of Governors Island, and a large and appreciative audience that filled the hall to its capacity was present to enjoy the remarkably fine concert. Dr. Frank Damrosch, to whom the school owes so much for its inception and continuance under the auspices of the Institute of Musical Art, came from New York to attend the concert as he always does upon this occasion, and he expressed his congratulations to Mr. Clappé, the principal, and to the graduating class upon the excellence of their work, which he said showed progressive improvement.

The program was of consistent excellence in performance and execution. The thorough training of the school was exemplified in the fact that the numbers were conducted by the graduates and also that the members of the graduating class in the second number of the program, each played upon the saxophone, flute, clarinet, trumpet, slide, trombone and baritone. All instrumental numbers on the program were arranged especially for this recital by members of the graduating class. The program began with the "Star Spangled Banner," arranged by Mr. Clappé, and a processional march, "Hail to the Flag," by A. A. Clappé, conducted by Assistant Principal W. C. White, followed. Other numbers were: "Early one Morning," old English air; elegy in f minor and triumphal march, Alex. Guilmán; two movements from "Symphony No. 16" (Oxford), Haydn; Andante Cantabile from the String Quartet, Op. 11, Tschakowsky; songs without words, Mendelssohn; quartet from Rigoletto, Verdi; piano solos, played by Percy Grainger, an Irish tune from "Gentle Breeze"—set by him—and Chopin's Polonaise in Ab; cantata for men's voices, "Paul Revere's Ride," Edmund Banks Smith read a poem of Longfellow's. Then followed a violin solo of Wieniawski's; and overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn, was rendered by the orchestra of the Army Music Training School, conducted by Assistant Principal W. C. White. The piano solos, with encore, by Percy Grainger, who is

an assistant instructor in the school, were received with especial enthusiasm.

The six students who won their scholarships in competitive examination and entered in 1916, graduate June 3, 1918. Their names appear on the program and are as follows: Albert L. Cassedy, John E. Martin, 3d Disciplinary Band; Frank Nierlich, 80th Field Art.; Abraham M. Small, 21st Inf.; Joseph F. Smolka, 30th Inf.; Frank W. Truesdell, 15th Cav. Student Smolka was graduated in advance of the other members of his class and appointed bandleader of the 330th Infantry, which is now on duty overseas.

The band of the school comprises students and pupils; the latter, fifteen in number, were assigned as a Recruit Practice Band Jan. 1, 1915; and, subsequent to that date, increased to twenty-five, and finally to thirty-seven. The students and Recruit Practice Band together comprise what is officially styled the U.S. Army Music Training School. The work of this Army Music Training School derives added significance from the emphasis placed upon the importance of music in the Army under war conditions by the increase lately ordered in the personnel of Army bands. The Institute of Musical Art at present shows its appreciation of this fact and its patriotic interest by maintaining always ten or more Army students who are through this course and the highly efficient work of the principal, Mr. A. A. Clappé, furnishing each year to the Army bandmasters of approved attainments and skill.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 24, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Charles J. Denholm, of Pennsylvania, from May 7, 1918.
Harry Holmes, of Georgia, from May 7, 1918.
Elmer H. Nickles, of Iowa, from May 8, 1918.
Harold Jensen, of Oregon, from May 8, 1918.
Edward W. Blurock, of California, from May 9, 1918.
Daniel S. Lockwood, of Illinois, from May 9, 1918.
Thomas W. Deyton, of North Carolina, from May 10, 1918.
James B. Mann, of Texas, from May 10, 1918.
Avery S. Hills, of California, from May 11, 1918.
George M. Babbitt, of Illinois, from May 11, 1918.
Judge W. Fowler, of Georgia, from May 12, 1918.
Francis S. Adams, of New York, from May 12, 1918.
Archie T. McGinnis, of California, from May 13, 1918.
Carl H. West, of Wyoming, from May 14, 1918.
Edwin M. Kennedy, of Kansas, from May 15, 1918.
Merle W. Catterlin, of Illinois, from May 16, 1918.
Thomas M. Page, of Georgia, from May 17, 1918.
Clarence P. Jackson, of Illinois, from May 18, 1918.
Chester B. Parkinson, of Illinois, from May 19, 1918.
Herbert E. Guthrie, of West Virginia, from May 20, 1918.
James H. Keith, of Massachusetts, from May 21, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, rank from Feb. 9, 1918.
W. D. Van Ingen, H. V. Scanlan, S. von Christensen, K. O. Spinning, C. E. Hanson, V. F. Ryan, R. C. Blatt, C. de Witt, H. J. Adams, W. B. Van Aiken, H. Kitson, J. Boies.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PERIOD OF THE EXISTING EMERGENCY.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March to be general.

APPOINTMENT BY BREVET IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to be general, by brevet.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICER.

Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, National Army, to be brigadier general in the Regular Army.

TO BE CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. Frank W. Coe, National Army, to be Chief of Coast Artillery, with rank of major general.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be first lieutenants—Arthur H. Besse, Charles W. White and John R. Lindsey.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be captains—Oscar I. Gates, Gerald E. Brower and William J. Jones.

To be first lieutenants—Edgar A. O'Hair, Stephen Mahom, Addison B. Green and John R. Shepley.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants—George M. Holstein, jr., Joseph G. Cole, W. Rubendall, Clyde Le G. Walker and Richard B. Gayle.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 121, MAY 23, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major R. J. Herman, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps May 23, 1918, and is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D., May 24, 1918. Major Herman will report to the A.G. of Army for duty in his office.

Major E. A. Bocock, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty with the mobile operating unit.

First Lieut. P. E. McNabb, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty with the mobile operating unit.

Major L. E. Oliver, C.E., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty in charge of the organization of the 53d and 54th Engineers.

Capt. H. G. Borden, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Capt. W. L. Rich, jr., O.D., N.A., to report to Chief of Staff for duty in purchase and supply branch of the purchase, storage and traffic division, G.S.

Officers now on duty at the Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., will join their proper organizations: First Lieuts. R. W. Hahn and A. C. Newberry; 2d Lieuts. N. Griffin and J. U. Burdman, of Field Art.

Major C. S. Bendel is assigned to command the motor supply train, and will join.

First Sergt. R. E. L. Swan, Co. H, 62d Inf., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., from May 23, 1918, and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty.

VARIOUS FORCES.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. C. Sweeney to Washington; F. H. Wheeler to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; M. G. Richardson to Camp Gordon, Ga., as C.O. of auxiliary remount depot.

Major D. W. Noble, Q.M.C., N.A., will assume charge of construction of temporary warehouses located on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western property at Hoboken, N.J.

Major W. S. Arnold, Q.M.C., N.A., to Charleston, S.C., for duty.

Captains of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: A. Smoot to Savannah, Ill.; A. Kittman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Second Lieut. H. L. Richards, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Dix, N.J., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 303, for duty.

Appointments in Q.M.C., N.A., from the dates given in 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. S. E. Young, May 14, and W. Harper, May 13, both U.S.A., retired.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack, M.C., N.A., to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty.

Major P. Gath, M.R.C., to New Haven, Conn., Army General Hospital No. 16, for duty.

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: M. A. Rothchild to Greenville, S.C.; A. DeB. Young to Rockford, Ill.; J. B. Bayles to Fort McPherson, Ga., Army General Hospital No. 6; T. F. X. Sullivan to Bellevue Hospital, New York, N.Y., as assistant instructor in the class of fractures and war surgery.

C. M. Sneed to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 114; J. H. Harvey to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Hoboken, N.J.: Capt. C. O. Copeland and W. L. Sharp; 1st Lieuts. J. M. Freeman, H. L.

Gardiner, C. L. McDonald, E. W. May, C. E. Starns and W. L. Sucha.

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. J. Anderson to Fort Hill, Okla., Remount Depot No. 327; J. Lewald and F. B. E. Miller to Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 11; P. B. Long to 57th Engineers, Camp Laurel, Md.; A. E. Johann to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; J. B. Hesterly to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; J. T. Gunter to Balloon School and School of Aerial Filers, Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas; L. Gold to Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 10; H. I. Teperson to Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 11.

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.R.C. to duty at Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys: First Lieuts. E. C. Fitzgerald, J. H. Frew and Truman W. Jones.

ENGINEERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. K. Thompson to Washington, construction division; J. M. Worthen attached to 301st Engineers, Camp Devens, Mass.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Schwartz to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Major J. W. Bagley, Engrs., N.A., to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington.

TANK CORPS.

The detail of the following officers for service in the Tank Corps, N.A., is announced: Capt. S. E. Brett, Inf., H. Herman, 1st Lieut. H. H. Semmes and N. P. Weed, Cav.

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. W. F. Higbee, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., for duty.
Second Lieut. P. D. Armour, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty.

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. L. H. Cook and W. H. Young and 1st Lieut. P. O. Garber, Inf. R.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., Infantry replacement camp, for duty.

S.O. 117, MAY 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Tracy C. Dickinson, Ord., relieved duty office Chief of Ordnance; to South Bethlehem, Pa., direct charge all work performed by Bethlehem Steel Co. for Ordnance Department.

Major John Bigelow, retired, relieved as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College; report in person to Chief of Staff for duty in his office.

ARMY UNIFORM CHANGES.

Changes No. 4 in Army Uniform Specifications (Special Regulations No. 42, Changes No. 4, May 17, 1918, War Dept.) appear on pages 1508-9 and 1526 of this issue. Proposed changes in Special Regulations No. 41 (Uniform Regulations) appear on page 1508.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

A list of assignments to brigades and divisions of recently appointed general officers appears on page 1526 of this issue.

G.O. 48, MAY 1, 1918, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Enlisted men of the Engineer Service, National Army, engaged in military survey and mapping work under the direction of the Chief of Engineers are, under the provisions of Par. 191, R.R., exempted from the control of department and division commanders in all matters except as to discipline, supply and sanitation.

II.—The first and second assistants of the automatic rifleman will each be armed with a magazine rifle as laid down in table 7, Series A, Tables of Organization, Jan. 14, 1918, and to each of these assistants will be issued the same design cartridge belt; that is, one without butt rest and containing four pockets for eight automatic rifle magazines and four pockets for eight rifle clips.

III.—The sale of clothing to officers of foreign armies and its issue to enlisted men of the French army on duty with or attached to the military forces of the United States is authorized. Such sales and issues, however, will be subject to the same restrictions and limitations as are imposed upon sales of clothing to officers and upon issues to enlisted men who are in the military service of the United States. Vouchers covering issues of clothing to enlisted men of the French army will be forwarded by the accountable officer to the Quartermaster General of the Army for transmission to the French embassy.

IV.—G.O. No. 16, W.D., 1918, as amended by Sec. VII, G.O. No. 24, W.D., 1918, is further amended in the last subparagraph of Par. 4 relating to inspections by Depot Q.M., etc.

V.—The following assignment and changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered:
Major Gen. William A. Harkness, N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of the Southern Department, relieving Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, who will proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume command of the Northeastern Department, relieving Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, N.A.
Brigadier General Johnston is assigned to the command of the 68th Infantry Brigade, 34th Division.

G.O. 16, MAY 3, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

In addition to his other duties, Capt. H. A. Strauss, C.A.C., is announced as acting department ordnance officer, and acting armament officer, Panama Armament District, vice Major Albion W. Rockwood, O.D., N.A., relieved, in order to enable him to comply with War Department cable instructions dated May 2, 1918.

First Lieut. Maurice F. O'Donnell, O.R.C., is detailed as C.O., Panama Ordnance Depot, Corozal, vice Major Albion W. Rockwood, O.D., N.A., relieved.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARP, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GORTHAUS, ACTING Q.M.G.

Col. R. B. Powers, Q.M.C., to duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Col. W. S. Wood, Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.).
Lieut. Col. W. C. Cannon, Q.M.C., to Boston, Mass., N.E. Dept., for duty. (May 21, War D.).

Officers relieved from detail in Q.M.C.: Col. H. L. Steele and Major F. Geere, Colonel Steele to Fort MacArthur, Cal., for duty; Major Geere to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (May 22, War D.).

Lieut. Col. C. O. Thomas, Q.M.C., to Chief of Staff, Washington, for duty in the purchase and supply branch. (May 22, War D.).

Lieut. Col. W. G. Gambrell, Q.M.C., to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty as depot Q.M. and relieve Col. H. L. Steele, Q.M.C., of those duties. (May 22, War D.).

Sergt. M. E. Bookstaver, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Du Pont, Del., and to home. (May 20, War D.).

Sergt. J. F. Spinner, Bakery Co. No. 349, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal. (May 16, War D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers of M.C. will report to the board for examination: Lieut. Col. J. M. Trout, M.C., N.A. (first lieutenant, M.C., U.S.A.); 1st Lieut. E. A. Fennel, J. W. McKeever, P. E. McNabb and W. W. Southard. (May 22, War D.).

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. L. Kraft to Metuchen, N.J., as camp surgeon; Major L. C. Mudd to Edgewood, Md., as camp surgeon; 1st Lieut. L. P. Bell to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with 603d Engrs. (May 17, War D.).

Major P. A. Schule, M.C., to duty as C.O. of Stationary Laboratory No. 8, department laboratory, Fort Leavenworth. (May 18, War D.).

Major T. J. Leary, M.C., to Allentown, Pa. (May 18, War D.).

Major H. R. Beery, M.C., to Ayer, Mass., for duty. (May 21, War D.).

DENTAL CORPS.

Col. G. L. Mason, D.C., Camp Dix, N.J., to duty as camp dental surgeon. (May 20, War D.).

Lieut. Col. F. L. K. Laflamme, D.C., Camp Meade, Md., to duty as camp dental surgeon. (May 20, War D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, ACTING C.O.

Ord. Sergt. C. Dixon (appointed May 17, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), now at Fort Caswell, N.C., is assigned to duty in the Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear. (May 17, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. C. Cushing (appointed May 18, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 7th Co., Chesapeake Bay) to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (May 19, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. W. Gordin (appointed May 18, 1918, from sergeant, Co. F, 55th Inf.), Camp MacArthur, Texas, to duty with 55th Infantry. (May 18, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. W. B. Howard (appointed May 18, 1918, from sergeant major, i.g., C.A.C.), C.Z. to Fort Amador, C.Z., for duty. (May 18, War D.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major A. E. Ranney, S.C., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for duty. (May 18, War D.).

Major C. A. Dravo, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. (May 2, War D.).

Resignation by Temp. Lieut. Col. F. B. Jewett, S.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 18, War D.).

Major J. E. Fickel, S.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (May 22, War D.).

AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. W. L. KENLY, DIRECTOR.

Capt. G. Baker, Av. Sec., S.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field, for duty. (May 21, War D.).

CAVALRY.

1ST—Col. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz., from his present assignment and duties and is detailed as professor at the University of Utah. (May 22, War D.).

4TH—Lieut. Col. G. J. Oden, 4th Cav., is detailed as inspector of small-arms practice, and department casual officer, with station in Honolulu, relieving Capt. F. P. Tuohy, 32d Inf., who will join his regiment. (May 7, H.D.).

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to Capt. M. R. Monsarrat, 4th Cav., about May 13. (May 6, H.D.).

Sick leave two months, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Chaplain J. S. Loughran, 4th Cav. (May 8, H.D.).

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. C. M. Haverkamp, Cav., D.O.L., is relieved from further duty as aid and from duty with 37th Division. (May 17, War D.).

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major E. J. Ely, Cav., assigned to 5th Cav. and will join. (May 22, War D.).

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

79TH—Col. E. A. Sirmyer, 79th Field Art., to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Fire for Field Artillery, for a course of instruction. (May 20, War D.).

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Bryson, Field Art., U.S.A., to grade of colonel, Field Art., N.A., from May 9, and assigned to 307th Field Art., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (May 22, War D.).

Lieut. Col. R. O. Mason, Field Art., U.S.A., to grade of colonel, Field Art., N.A., from May 9, 1918, and to 346th Field Art. (May 22, War D.).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Coast Artillery officers from Panama to coast defenses indicated for duty: First Lieut. C. D. Hindle to Eastern New York; 1st Lieut. P. J. Downing to Portsmouth. (May 18, War D.).

The appointment of Capt. G. F. Moore, C.A.C. (attached to Field Art.), to the grade of major, O.D., N.A., from May 11, 1918, is announced. (May 20, War D.).

Major E. G. Abbott, C.A.C. (temporary lieutenant colonel, C.A.C., I.G.D.), having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. He will proceed to his home. (May 2, War D.).

The appointment of Capt. R. C. Harrison, C.A.C., to major, C.A., N.A., from May 12, 1918, is announced. (May 21, War D.).

Capt. A. Heinrich, C.A.C., found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired. (May 21, War D.).

The appointment of Capt. J. A. Brice, C.A.C. (attached, Cavalry), to grade of major, Field Art., N.A., from May 9, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 324th Field Art. (May 22, War D.).

Capt. W. K. Richards, C.A.C., to duty in the Ordnance Department, Washington. (May 22, War D.).

Capt. H. H. Malven, jr., C.A.C. (attached, Cavalry), to grade of major, Field Art., N.A., from May 9, 1918, and to Camp Meade for duty with 312th Field Art. (May 22, War D.).

Sick leave two months to Capt. S. W. Sperry, C.A.C. (May 22, War D.).

First Sergt. J. Hogan, C.A.C., 9th Co., Southern New York, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (May 22, War D.).

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The temporary promotion and assignment of following officers of Coast Artillery Corps are announced, with date of rank and vacancy (in 1918) as indicated after each name:

Majors to be lieutenant colonels.

C. C. Carson, Feb. 25; G. T. Perkins, Feb. 28; J. B. Murphy, J. A. Moore, F. B. Edwards, H. C. Merriam, H. W. McCauley, R. W. Collins, March 1; E. G. Abbott, March 2; S. M. English, March 3; T. H. Koch, J. L. Long, March 7; F. L. Dengler, March 10; R. H. Williams, March 18.

Captains to be majors.

E. J. Cullen, Jan. 4; J. J. Grace, O. A. Russell, W. J. Buttgenbach, C. O. Schudt, Jan. 25; M. H. Thompson, Jan. 26; W. W. Rose, A. Gilmer, Jan. 28; G. A. Mitchell, W. P. Currier, E. Spurgin, Jan. 30; E. A. Brown, J. G. Donovan, G. L. Goarhart, A. Kimberly, G. Bartlett, Jan. 31; W. E. Shedd, jr., Feb. 1; R. Arthur, W. P. Wilson, Feb. 5.

Each officer will continue on his present assignment. (May 18, War D.).

INFANTRY.

2D—Leave one month and twenty-five days, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. A. Cohen, 2d Inf. (May 2, H.D.).

17TH—Capt. T. S. Sinkler, jr., 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, to Charleston, S.C., to regimental commander for duty. (May 16, S.E.D.).

19TH—Capt. W. H. Moss, 19th Inf., and N. Randolph, 41st Inf., are detailed for duty with the Tank Corps and to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt, for duty. (May 20, War D.).

20TH—Sergt. C. Russell, Co. M, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and to home. (May 18, War D.).

30TH—Capt. R. C. Gregory, 30th Inf., from treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M., and is transferred to 35th Infantry and will join. (May 22, War D.).

37TH—Cook J. Loftus, Co. B, 37th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and in his home. (May 22, War D.).

57TH—First Sergt. J. O'Larnie, Co. G, 57th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at his present station and to home. (May 20, War D.).

59TH—The provisional appointment of Capt. F. H. Woody, 59th Inf., is terminated. (May 20, War D.).

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major C. R. Lewis, Inf., U.S.A., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta,

Ga., 25th M.G. Battn., 17th Inf. Brigade, for duty. (May 20, War D.).

Col. H. O. Williams, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the I.G.D., vice Col. F. M. Caldwell, inspector general (appointed brigadier general, N.A.), who is relieved from detail in that department. Colonel Williams is relieved from his present duty at Camp Greene, N.C., and will repair to Washington, Inspector General, for duty in his office. (May 21, War D.).

Major A. H. Erick, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. and to duty in the construction division, office of Chief of Staff. (May 22, War D.).

Capt. O. W. Griswold, Inf., from duty as aid on the staff of Major Gen. H. C. Hale, N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (May 23, War D.).

Major P. J. Morrissey, Inf., from duty with Philippine Scouts and assigned to 27th Inf. and will join. (May 22, War D.).

Major E. L. Pell, Inf., assigned to 21st M.G. Battn. and will join. (May 22, War D.).

The provisional appointment of Capt. W. H. Valentine, Inf., is terminated. (May 22, War D.).

Second Lieut. J. Rice, Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to 13th Infantry and will join. (May 18, War D.).

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, INFANTRY.

Temporary promotions and assignments of following Infantry second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, with date of rank as indicated, are announced. Each officer will remain on his present assignment until further orders:

Oct. 26, 1917—Second Lieuts. C. J. McCarthy, jr., R. W. Duthie, J. N. McClure, G. B. Haddock, M. T. Moore, C. H. McMahon, L. L. W. Meinen, A. Erlendson, G. Lotz, Ramsey, J. J. Albright, R. J. King, R. E. Vermette, A. Adair, E. S. Rothrock, G. A. Schlicker, R. J. Hurley, E. E. Stone, jr., B. F. Treat, W. G. Hilliard, jr., A. C. Cleveland, L. M. Skerry, W. C. Phillips, A. J. Tourart, H. P. Gray, D. H. Riner, R. M. Browning, M. P. Bail, A. E. Easterbrook, G. Cumming, R. B. Jaus, T. E. Peterson, H. J. Collins, E. V. Maher, G. B. Hasegrove, G. A. King, jr., H. P. Hollowell, C. F. Price, H. M. Kliger, R. J. Broyles, W. E. May, W. R. Rutte, J. N. Zigler, C. M. H. H. McCarty, P. J. Loney, M. H. McCarthy, H. I. Eager, G. P. Van Riper, E. S. Bell, and A. W. Hutton.

Oct. 27, C. M. Theus; Oct. 28, H. R. Bechtel; Oct. 31, T. H. Frost.

Nov. 2, R. E. Archibald; Nov. 3, H. B. Alexander and B. Moore; Nov. 5, J. F. Wentz, H. D. Paton, F. T. Simpson and C. V. Crabb; Nov. 7, H. J. Rockafeller, jr.; Nov. 12, F. O. David; Nov. 13, J. W. Easley; Nov. 14, A. R. Brian and B. L. Lucas; Nov. 15, E. O. Arnold; Nov. 16, R. R. Riddell and W. R. Ketcham; Nov. 17, G. S. Wear and W. E. Littleton; Nov. 18, W. H. Labouisse, W. T. Scott, E. K. H. Fessenden and J. E. Curran; Nov. 19, J. W. O'Daniel and E. Winant, jr.; Nov. 20, S. G. Fallow; Nov. 21, H. D. Kendrick; Nov. 22, H. W. Cowan; Nov. 23, W. E. Perkins, E. Haynes, J. R. Busk and A. L. Johnston; Nov. 28, A. L. Cooley, T. F. Thompson and L. C. Barrell; Nov. 30, J. A. McCarthy.

Dec. 1, C. McK. Innis, W. H. Allen and F. H. Bishop; Dec. 4, B. W. Pelton and J. W. McKenna; Dec. 10, L. H. Thompson; Dec. 14, F. A. Cochrane; Dec. 19, T. B. Longre, P. L. Porter, T. C. Vicars, L. L. McDaniel, S. J. Grogan, H. Wolbrette, L. H. Waters, L. B. Jones, S. Jackson, H. F. Arms, H. H. Jordan, R. E. Woodward, G. Freshair, H. O. Moore, R. S. Parker, jr., W. R. Clark, C. D. Jencks, W. B. Gater, F. S. Fitzgerald, M. A. Tuttle, W. M. Bouknight, F. Burt, W. J. Clear, P. H. Didrikson, O. J. Neundorfer, jr., W. B. Hays, jr., and H. A. Van Dyke.

Dec. 21, F. A. Norton; Dec. 22, A. W. Talley.

Jan. 2, 1918, W. S. Priddy; Jan. 3, O. D. Wells and R. T. Fry; Jan. 4, W. B. Norris, jr.; Jan. 8, L. M. Gaines; Jan. 9, M. F. Jones, E. D. Smith, S. I. Anderson and P. R. Hough; Jan. 10, W. B. Hunt and J. A. Healy; Jan. 11, T. B. Woodburn; Jan. 12, T. K. Johnson, J. W. Payne, W. B. Wilson and S. E. Griswold; Jan. 15, J. T. Dibrell; Jan. 16, W. T. Hooven, jr.; Jan. 17, L. L. Lilly, jr., and S. D. Lanckster; Jan. 18, O. R. Hayes; Jan. 21, D. H. Ripley and E. G. Shrock; Jan. 22, C. E. Ryan, R. W. Miller, T. G. Hannan and H. G. Young; Jan. 23, J. E. Hull, C. A. Rawson, J. F. Corn, B. E. Lax, E. E. Horton, C. M. Rutan, T. F. Bresnahan, J. C. Cleave, K. M. Still and A. H. Garnjost; Jan. 24, D. W. Brann, S. J. A. Kelley, A. A. Baker and J. N. Arthur; Jan. 25, G. K. Crockett; Jan. 26, T. E. Rothrick, W. A. Mead, J. H. Howe, J. S. Medill, J. J. Howard, F. K. Moorhead, J. C. R. Hall, E. A. Case, R. W. Harris and J. J. Lyons.

Feb. 1, E. W. Lockwood and C. F. Frizzell; Feb. 6, W. B. Oliver, jr., R. E. Duff, L. W. Hilliard and D. J. ...

Feb. 7, W. O. Blalock and W. A. Reid; Feb. 8, H. J. ...

Feb. 9, R. G. Lehman and I. C. Scudder; Feb. 12, J. I. ...

Feb. 14, R. Z. Crane; Feb. 19, G. W. Smith; Feb. 23, H. V. MacGowan.

March 2, G. S. Berry, jr.; March 4, J. J. Roach. (May 17, War D.).

The following temporary promotions and assignments of Infantry officers are announced: Captains to be majors, date of vacancy as noted. Assignments to Infantry regiments in so far as given in the order, follow the officer's name in parenthesis.

Dec. 22, 1917—A. W. Maish, O.D., and W. J. McCaughy.

Jan. 8—E. R. Householder; Jan. 9—E. Sautschi, jr., W. A. Gance and E. F. Rice; Jan. 10—B. F. Castle, S.C., and J. W. Lang; Jan. 15—G. T. Everett, H. H. Arnold, S.C., and W. R. Wheeler; Jan. 18—B. K. Yount, S.C., and D. B. Crafton; Jan. 21—W. E. Selbie (52); Jan. 22—J. L. Jenkins, C. H. White, S.C., A. G. Gutensohn, S.C., S. L. James, J. S. Sullivan, S.C., B. B. Butler, S.C., E. E. Lewis, S.C., P. A. Larned, Q.M.C., J. H. Leubach, Q.M.C., G. R. Harrison, S.C., R. W. Dusenbury and T. C. Spencer.

Jan. 23—F. M. Miller (54th), R. C. Hill, S.C., P. J. Morrissey (27), T. M. R. Herron (8th), J. D. Reardon, S.C., E. L. Pell, J. C. Hatie (45th), J. W. Simons, jr., E. G. Taylor, A. H. Erick, F. P. Jacobs and W. S. Greacen (1st).

Jan. 24—H. H. Slaughter, H. C. M. Muhlenberg, S.C., J. F. Curry, S.C., J. E. Chaney, S.C., W. J. Fitzmaurice, S.C., O. R. Meredith, J. C. Williams (59th), R. E. O'Brien, S.C., S. B. Buckner, jr., S.C., C. H. Bonesteel, S.C., R. H. Fletcher, jr., S.C., and F. A. Bailey.

Jan. 25—A. H. Bailey.

Jan. 26—C. A. Shepherd, G. C. Bowen, Am. Tr., J. H. Hester (53), F. L. Whitley (9th), A. H. Holey, S.C., J. J. Hanlon, S.C., O. O. Ellis, E. C. Desobry (27), E. V. Cutrer, H. B. Crea (50th), G. B. Glover, jr. (32), H. J. Weeks, S.C., R. A. Hill, A. E. Bouton (9th), and E. B. Garey.

Feb. 1—L. H. Drennan, S

ary science and tactics at the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo. (May 18, War D.)
Major J. Bignow, retired, to Washington, Chief of Staff, for duty in his office. (May 18, War D.)
Capt. A. G. Ridd, retired, to duty as professor of military science and tactics at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. (May 18, War D.)
Major J. G. Worthington, U.S.A., retired, from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to his home and from active duty. (May 22, War D.)
First Lieut. C. D. Towley, retired, from duty as professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and from further active duty. (May 21, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Bakery Co. No. 373 will be organized at Camp Fremont, Cal. (May 16, Western D.)
Bakery Co. No. 374 will be organized at Camp Lewis, Wash. (May 16, Western D.)
The following officers are relieved from their present duties and will report in person to the Attorney General of United States for such co-operation and assistance as they can render in the aviation investigation with which the Department of Justice has been charged: Col. R. L. Montgomery, General Staff, E. A. Deeds and S. D. Waldon, S.C. (May 22, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major S. G. de Kay, 105th Inf., N.G.U.S., is granted an extension of sick leave for one month. (May 17, War D.)
Capt. F. M. Buck, A.G.D., N.G., to Washington, military intelligence branch, S., for duty. (May 17, War D.)
First Lieut. L. H. Butt, 108th Inf., N.G.U.S., is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States because of physical disability which existed prior to his entry into the service. (May 17, War D.)
Lieut. Col. C. W. Decker, M.C., N.G., to Anniston, Ala., for duty. (May 17, War D.)
Col. C. B. Rogan, N.G., unassigned (Tennessee), is honorably discharged from his N.G. commission only upon the recommendation of a board. (May 18, War D.)
Major E. N. Martin, M.C., N.G., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Lieut. Col. F. S. Holsteen, F.A.N.G.U.S., is honorably discharged. (May 20, War D.)
Major G. E. Hoppe, N.G.U.S., from 115th Field Artillery to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., provisional depot for corps and Army troops, for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Col. J. S. Harris, 114th Hqs. Train and Military Police, Army General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment. (May 22, War D.)
Capt. T. W. Andrews, Q.M.C., N.G., to New York, N.Y., 109 East 16th street, for duty. (May 22, War D.)
Capt. W. M. Flynn, Q.M.C., N.G., to Springfield, Mass., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. D. L. Brainard, N.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, National Army only. (May 21, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Matice, A.G.D., N.A., to station in Washington. (May 22, War D.)
First Lieut. R. R. Taylor, A.G.D., N.A., to Rome, Italy, and report to the American military attaché for duty as an assistant. (May 18, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major S. C. Pratt, Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., to Lieut. Col. H. S. Cole, Q.M.C., N.A., 45 Broadway, for duty. (May 21, War D.)
Second Lieut. G. E. Irving, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (May 21, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. C. M. Keyes to Jeffersonville, Ind.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Thompson to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. T. R. Moyle assigned to Bakery Co. No. 375, Camp Travis, Texas. (May 17, War D.)
Capt. J. W. Cornell, Q.M.C., N.A., to Brooklyn, N.Y., South Brooklyn Army supply base, for duty. (May 18, War D.)
Capt. A. W. Hahr, Q.M.C., N.A., to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Grounds, for duty. (May 18, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major A. M. Miller to Baltimore general depot upon relief of Major L. C. Brinton, Q.M.C., from detail in the Q.M.C.; Major C. L. North to Colgate Creek, Md.; Camp Holabird; 1st Lieut. L. J. Heller to New York, N.Y., Q.M. Corps; 2d Lieut. R. J. Hess to Washington, D.C. (May 20, War D.)
First Lieut. A. B. Mustain, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (May 21, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major C. W. Noble, New York, N.Y., assume charge of the construction of General Hospital No. 1; Capt. W. T. Howe to Edgewood, Md.; Capt. L. D. Smoot to Camp A. H. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. M. G. Wolf to take station at Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. F. I. deHaven to New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. O. C. Foster to Camp Holabird, Colgate Creek, Md.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Davidson to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 319; 2d Lieut. H. Heston to New York, N.Y., 109 East 16th street; 2d Lieut. H. B. Parker to Boston, Mass. (May 22, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. I. Jones, M.C., N.A., to Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (May 17, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. J. Baigent, San. C., N.A., to San Francisco, Cal., 50 Bay St., for duty. (May 17, War D.)
First Lieut. O. F. Sonneman, San. C., N.A., to Fort MeHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2, for duty. (May 17, War D.)
First Lieut. I. Weinstein, San. Corps, N.A., to Allentown, Pa., for duty with Base Hospital No. 68. (May 21, War D.)
First Lieut. F. Gilmore, San. Corps, N.A., to Washington, Surgeon General of the Army, for duty. (May 21, War D.)
First Lieut. A. C. N.A., to duty as follows: F. A. Cajori to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; T. W. Balle to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; A. G. Hogau to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; J. W. Wilkie to Williams Bridge, N.Y. (May 21, War D.)
Capt. E. C. Rowe, San. C., N.A., to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty. (May 22, War D.)
First Lieut. R. M. Elliott, San. C., N.A., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, duty as chief psychological examiner. (May 22, War D.)
First Lieut. R. E. Fleischer, San. C., N.A., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (May 20, War D.)
First Lieut. H. Sloane, San. C., N.A., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (May 20, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major R. V. Agnew, V.C., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as division veterinarian. (May 22, War D.)
Capt. C. B. Danphy, V.C., N.A., to Camp Travis, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 329, for duty. (May 18, War D.)
Capt. J. L. Wright, V.C., N.A., to C.G., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. (May 22, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE SECTION.

First Lieut. S. H. Katz, Chemical Service Section, N.A., to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

The following appointments of Engineers, N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated after their names, are announced: To be colonels: Lieut. Col. R. D. Black, Feb. 1; E. Graves, Feb. 1; W. B. Barber, R. G. Powell, J. N. Hodges, all Engrs., U.S.A., and H. S. Hestrick and T. H. Emerson, Engrs., N.A. (majors, Engrs.), from April 9. (May 22, War D.)
First Lieut. C. A. Sanborn, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Meyer, Va., for duty. (May 18, War D.)
Second Lieut. S. Lee, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 312th Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (May 18, War D.)
First Lieut. F. L. Steenkin, Engrs., N.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetank, Va., for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Officers of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 112th Engineers, Camp Lee, Va., for duty: Second Lieut. S. E. Heston, H. W. Bartling, C. B. Frank and F. C. Randolph. (May 21, War D.)

Officers of E.N.A. to duty as follows: First Lieut. G. P. Russell to Camp Devens, Mass., as chief gas officer; 1st Lieut. G. W. Kott to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as chief gas officer; 2d Lieut. C. A. McGill, H. H. Pierce and G. C. Provost assigned to 112th Engrs., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (May 22, War D.)

First Lieut. H. K. Bear, Engrs., N.A., assigned to Camp Upton, N.Y., as instructor in gas defense to the 134th Infantry Brigade. (May 21, War D.)

First Lieut. T. J. Crowley, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 52d Engrs., Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (May 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. M. M. Cochran, Ord., N.A., to Bridgeport, Conn., for duty. (May 17, War D.)
Brig. Gen. T. C. Dickson, Ord., N.A., to South Bethlehem, Pa., and assume direct charge of all the work performed by the Bethlehem Steel Co. for the Ordnance Department. (May 18, War D.)

Major Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Ord., N.A., take station at Washington for duty. (May 18, War D.)
Major L. L. Barrett, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Major G. D. Wilcox, Ord., N.A., take station at Detroit, Mich., Warren and Woodward Sts. (May 20, War D.)
Captains of Ord., N.A., to duty as follows: C. Gilmore to Metuchen, N.J.; C. E. Hall to Camp Hancock, Ga., 21st Prov. Ord. Depot Co., relieving Capt. C. Gilmore, Ord., N.A.; Capt. R. H. Aronson to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground. (May 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. R. Ayer and Major A. B. Rockwood, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 21, War D.)
First Lieut. J. M. Eppler, Ord., N.A., Camp Sevier, S.C., for duty, relieving Capt. C. E. Hall, Ord., N.A. (May 21, War D.)

Major K. Hall, Ord., N.A., to the grade of lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 10, 1918. (May 22, War D.)

Capt. R. H. Lansburgh, Ord., N.A., to Detroit, Mich., for duty as officer manager, property office. (May 22, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Burchard, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major C. L. Fisher, F.A., N.A. (captain, C.A.C., R.A.), is honorably discharged from his National Army commission only. (May 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. T. Geary, F.A., N.A. (major, Coast Art.), to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from May 10, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (May 21, War D.)
Lieut. Col. E. Carpenter, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.), to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from May 11, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (May 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. B. Martindale, Jr., Field Art., N.A. (major, Coast Art.), to grade of colonel, Coast Art., N.A., from May 13, 1918. He will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of New Orleans. (May 21, War D.)

Major H. Erlenkotter, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center, for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Appointments in the Field Art., N.A., from May 9, 1918: To be colonels: Lieut. Col. W. S. Browning (Field Art.), G. S.C.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Barnes (Field Art.), A.G.D. (May 22, War D.)

First Lieut. R. L. Crawford, 307th Field Art., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, and report to Brig. Gen. E. T. Donnelly, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (May 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. J. Totten, C.A. N.A., upon his arrival in the United States to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of Artillery assigned to 54th Ammunition Train (motor battalion): Capt. R. S. Chavin, W. F. Dwyer, E. P. Kayser, J. W. Meehan, W. E. Van der Hyden; 1st Lieut. P. A. Bush, P. Kingston, D. T. Tibbetts, G. A. Woody; 2d Lieut. R. W. Abernathy, M. Casey, J. A. Johnson, B. H. Snell and H. M. Poole. (May 17, War D.)

Col. L. T. Waldron, C.A., N.A., to Fort MacArthur, Cal., for duty. (May 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. Bettison, C.A., N.A., to report Chief of Staff for duty in embarkation service of office of director of purchases, storage and traffic. (May 21, War D.)

First Lieut. G. L. Bliss, C.A., N.A., relieved from assignment to 58th Artillery (C.A.C.) and will report to Coast Defenses of the Potomac for duty. (May 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Infantry officers, N.A., from Camp Dodge, Iowa, and are assigned as follows: Lieut. Col. F. D. Wickham to machine gun training center, Camp Hancock, Ga.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Bonnycastle to duty with 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va.; Major G. R. Somerville to duty with 163d Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Ia.; Major P. F. Black to duty with 20th M.G. Battalion, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Major W. S. Fulton to duty with 163d Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. A. I. Chapman to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with 312th Cavalry, N.A. (2d Squadron); Major W. R. Taylor to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Major R. E. Smyser to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Infantry replacement camp: 1st Lieut. W. T. Ward to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Lieut. O. E. St. Clair to Washington, Military Intelligence Branch, G.S. (May 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. N. Falls, Inf., N.A., from Camp Devens, Mass., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Infantry replacement camp, for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Nash, Inf., N.A., to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

The following appointments and assignments in the U.S. Guards, N.A., are announced:

To be majors of Infantry—E. L. Higdon and L. C. Brown, May 17, 1918, and to Southeastern Dept.; Capt. C. Reath, J. R. Rose and P. H. Clark, 6th Battalion, U.S.G., N.A., May 10, 1918, and to Western Dept.

To be captains of Infantry—T. W. Bullfinch, L. H. Kenan, C. B. Ballard, W. E. Mickel, Jr., and J. E. Bigham, May 17, 1918, and to Southeastern Dept.; 1st Lieut. B. Wiesinger, J. J. Wickham, W. A. Kinney and J. G. Murphy, 6th Battalion, U.S.G., N.A., May 10, 1918, and to Western Dept.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry—J. E. Hammond and Temp. 2d Lieut. J. W. Stanton, 43d Inf., May 17, 1918, and to Southeastern Dept.

To be second lieutenants of Infantry—T. M. Hooper, A. E. Barry and F. L. Carter and Corp. J. A. Knickerbocker, 4th Battalion, U.S.G., N.A., May 17, 1918, and to Southeastern Dept. (May 20, War D.)

The following appointments and assignments in the United States Guards, National Army, are announced, with date of rank in 1918 as noted, and all are assigned to the Southern Department.

To be majors of Infantry: O. C. Gnessaz, May 21, and Capt. F. Gale, 2d Battalion, U.S.G., May 17.

To be captains of Infantry: First Lieut. J. H. Ulrick, C. M. Powell, A. E. Veil and L. B. Smith, U.S.G., May 17.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry: Second Lieut. J. J. Burke, J. W. Bloek, S. P. T. Serenson, R. F. Stak and H. Weir, May 17, all from U.S.G., N.A. (May 22, War D.)

The following appointments and assignments in the United States Guards, National Army, are announced, with date of rank in 1918 as given.

To be majors of Infantry: Capt. E. Rorke, 1st Battalion, U.S.G., May 19; Capt. F. A. Smith, 1st Battalion, U.S.G., May 19; Capt. W. Daly, 1st Battalion, U.S.G., May 19; L. M. Wiler, W. D. Finke and G. O. Leach from May 21. All assigned to Eastern Department.

To be captains of Infantry:

First Lieut. J. B. Much, J. Radick, W. B. Manter, J. Strain, A. C. Seymour, L. Herskind, J. E. Heathcote, J. Brady, W. T. Kivien, J. A. Hotovee, J. Donovan and J. Futherer, U.S.G., all from May 19, and assigned to Eastern Department.

A. C. Blount, May 22, to Southeastern Department.

Second Lieut. J. C. Van Eman, W. Lynch and D. L. Monteith, U.S.G., from May 19, and assigned to Eastern Department.

D. Banks, H. M. Dillon, O. C. Miller and F. R. Peet from May 21, and to Eastern Department. (May 22, War D.)

Appointments and assignments in the United States Guards, N.A., with rank from May 17, 1918, and all the officers are assigned to Southern Department.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry: Second Lieut. J. A. Healy, W. M. Freeman and O. I. White, U.S.G.

To be second lieutenants of Infantry: First Sergt. T. B. Curtis, U.S.G. (May 22, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Appointments in N.A. from the date set in 1918 after each name. To be lieutenant colonels: Major G. H. Paine, Field Art., U.S.A., April 19; Major E. H. Houghton, I.M.C., May 1. To be major: Capt. C. H. Nance, Field Art., U.S.A., April 15. (May 22, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. T. H. Murphy, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 317, for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Capt. G. H. Chase, J. C. Keene, W. B. Penick and 2d Lieut. F. W. Newman. (May 18, War D.)

Capt. G. H. Zautner, Q.M.R.C., from El Paso depot, effective upon relief of Major J. Regan, Q.M.C., from Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. A. G. Badorf to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as camp Q.M.; J. D. Heady, F. Bowman and H. M. Graft to Hoboken, N.J.; F. A. Smith to Colonia, N.J. (Colonial General Hospital No. 3). (May 21, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: B. R. Fink, Jr., to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; S. Eismann to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; F. A. Mertz to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 325; H. Winter to Camp Laurel, Md.; I. H. Washburn to Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. L. Harris to duty as C.O., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 319; G. E. Hartwell to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 314, as C.O. wagon company; J. Bender to Hoboken, N.J., and duty with Base Hospital No. 26. (May 22, War D.)
Capt. F. W. M. Cutcheon, Q.M.R.C., to grade of lieutenant colonel, N.A., from April 29. (May 22, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: M. S. Fitchett to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; M. T. Long to Hoboken, N.J.; F. W. Palmer to Washington, D.C.; J. P. Kenney to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; F. M. Smith to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; C. H. Birdall to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.; J. H. Hoy to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty: First Lieut. J. E. Corke, L. M. Green, B. Lee, R. L. Mitchell, C. W. Titus and P. H. Wolfram. (May 17, War D.)
Major E. W. Pinkham, M.R.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. S. Franklin, M.R.C., to San Francisco, Cal., to Philippine Islands, to report to C.G., Philippine Dept., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. A. Traylor to Hoboken, N.J.; Major W. E. Drennon to Fort Riley, Kas., with Evacuation Hospital No. 15; Major H. P. Cole to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, pending the arrival of Evacuation Hospital No. 10; Capt. F. L. Paschal will report in person to C.G., Southern Dept.; Capt. L. W. Rosenbaum to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Capt. H. H. Runo to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Capt. H. DeW. Shankle to Acetank, Va.; Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. J. C. Wilkinson to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; Capt. J. Van Rensselaer to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Capt. R. M. Stephenson with Base Hospital No. 85, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. S. C. Lindsay to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Capt. N. H. Brush to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Hospital No. 14; Capt. J. J. Madigan to Camp Grant; Capt. W. F. Curran to Rich Field, Waco, Texas; 1st Lieut. F. A. Elders to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. V. H. Podstata to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. C. W. Rand from Hoboken, N.J., upon arrival of Base Hospital No. 35; 1st Lieut. J. J. Clark to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt; 1st Lieut. E. Gasser with Base Hospital No. 87, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty: First Lieut. C. M. Anderson, A. K. Baldwin, W. M. Barton, I. I. Bittker, H. R. Boyes, F. E. Freeman, P. T. Harper, P. H. Krebs, J. Kecca, L. E. Printy and C. Tompkins. (May 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty: First Lieut. J. A. Baird, J. W. DeVry, H. H. Hanrahan and D. E. Hanrahan. (May 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty pending arrival of Base Hospital No. 35: Capt. E. F. Tholen; 1st Lieut. W. M. Holleran, W. P. Kortright, E. F. Rath and G. F. Schenck. (May 18, War D.)
Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. W. F. Center, Van A. James, E. P. Gaines, A. W. Meadows and N. W. Potter. (May 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Augusta, Ga.: Capt. M. L. Blatt, P. W. Cobb, F. A. Farnsey, S. Frank, F. B. Granger, C. B. McGlumphy and W. G. Thigpen; 1st Lieut. I. F. Carr, D. W. Frye, J. LaS. Miner, E. A. Pickens and F. G. Swartz. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., for duty with the mobile operating unit: Capt. H. H. McCampbell and N. O. Prince; 1st Lieut. S. C. Davidson, W. G. Herman and H. deG. Sherman. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. McC. Chapman to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, as division psychiatrist; Capt. I. S. Holt to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. C. M. Speed to Petersburg, Va.; Camp Lee; Capt. E. L. Stewart to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. E. R. Brush to Rockford, Ill., with Base Hospital No. 58; Capt. W. M. Perkins to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 67; 1st Lieut. H. D. Thornburg to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Lieut. J. D. Odum will report to governor, Panama Canal; 1st Lieut. C. L. House to School of Aeronautics, Texas State University, Austin, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. H. Timberman to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; 1st Lieut. H. Shube to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; 1st Lieut. E. Paine to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital; 1st Lieut. O. A. Phipps to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; 1st Lieut. W. E. Long to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. G. R. Narley to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 68; 1st Lieut. D. N. Matheson to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, with Base Hospital No. 7. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty: First Lieut. A. L. Erwin, M. Rivkin and A. A. Sizer. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. A. V. Sibert and G. J. Torell. (May 20, War D.)

Major R. L. Byrnes, M.R.C., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty. (May 20, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Shulman, M.R.C., to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., for duty in base hospital. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Crane, Pa., for duty with Base Hospital No. 68: First Lieut. C. S. Bungart and C. C. McLean. (May 21, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. W. Day to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major L. G. Harney to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. J. E. Pirrung to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Capt. R. Y. Shepherd to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; 1st Lieut. C. A. S. Williams to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal; 1st Lieut. W. H. Jones and W. G. Lemmon to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. B. F. Eckles, upon arrival of 1st Lieut. J. J. Beaton, to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, with Base Hospital No. 45; 1st Lieut. H. A. Conte to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., Base Hospital No. 68; 1st Lieut. J. J. Beaton to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. A. DeW. Maby to Allentown, Pa., Base Hospital No. 68; 1st Lieut. H. F. Vandever to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lieut. C. S. Thomson to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Karsch to Camp Raritan, Metuchen, N.J.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Lambert to Fort Riley, Kas., with Ambulance Co. No. 41; 1st Lieut. E. W. Young to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee. (May 21, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty: Capt. J. W. Fea and A. H. Hutter; 1st Lieut. L. A. Grandell and H. B. Rowe. (May 21, War D.)

GEORGE A. KING

WILLIAM R. KING

KING & KING

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

F.W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.

NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORDMERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS

Makers of Officers' Uniforms

542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK.

BENJAMIN GREENBERG

OR

BEN GREEN

Please write Mother immediately. Am worried. 103 W. 118th St., New York.

WANTED: Landlady, officer's family. Will supply bedroom, kitchen, stationary tubs, hot and cold water. Small wages. Can get plenty additional laundry work. No objection to children. Fine country location. A. R. Rule, Westfield, N.J.

2ND LIEUT., SIG. R.C. AV. SEC. (Nov. 8, 1918), desires mutual transfer with LIEUT. OF CAVALRY (mounted). Address J. S., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FOR RENT: Summer months, furnished house, all improvements, large plot, shade trees, 3 minutes from East Orange, N.J., station. Rent \$70. Address C. T. A., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York, or telephone 3256-J Orange.

BINOCULAR FOR SALE: Goers 12 X. Address Prism, 1724 W. Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

REGULATION Rifle Score Cards. All courses and ranges. The Eagle Press, Portland, Me. "Service Printers since 1907."

PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS by an experienced tutor. References for work done. W. B. Waterman, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT, JAMESTOWN, R.I.: Furnished cottage alongside the golf links. Five bed rooms, sleeping porch. Two bath rooms. Electric lights, telephone. Apply Secretary, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

BANDLEADER OF INFANTRY (A-1 regiment) desires transfer or a mutual with BANDLEADER OF C.A. or recruiting station. Reasons explained upon request. Write Bandleader, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

TO LET: Furnished house, excellent taste, attractive country neighborhood, St. George, Staten Island. Twenty minutes New York. Middle June to middle September. \$90 monthly. Telephone Whelan, Rector 7262, 61 Broadway.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, SIG. R.C.A.S., commissioned Nov. 27, 1917, desires mutual transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, INF. R.C. Any proposition considered. Address W. A. S., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROV. FIRST LIEUTENANT, Coast Artillery Corps, Oct. 25, 1917, desires mutual transfer with PROV. FIRST LIEUTENANT of Infantry, U.S.A. Address F. H. E., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

COMPETENT BANDMASTER, of broad experience, desires to enlist in Army. A University graduate. At liberty after May 20. References. J. J. Wuerthner, Box 1335, Great Falls, Montana.

WANTED: A man with military training and experience, qualified to serve as a Master and as Commandant in a boys' boarding school. Address the HEAD MASTER, Woodberry Forest, Va.

REGULAR CAVALRY CHAPLAIN at nice post, with modern house, wishes to make a mutual exchange INTO ANYTHING SOON GOING TO FRANCE. Address Chaplain, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS: University, college or preparatory school desiring to obtain the detail of an experienced First Lieutenant, Regular Army (retired), address A B C, Box 83, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED for instructors in Summer Junior Training Camps, from June 25th to September 1st, commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy, who have seen service in the present War, and retired on account of minor disabilities or who have been invalided home and given furloughs covering that period. Substantial compensation will be paid. Reply "Superintendent," Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: A Captain or First Lieutenant, retired, for Assistant Commandant, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Extra compensation allowed. Arthur R. Kerwin, Major, U.S. Army, retired, Commandant.

PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY, commissioned Aug. 9, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY. Address R. M. S., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, Signal Reserve Corps Commission dating from Nov. 27, 1917, desires mutual transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT, Coast Artillery. Address T. J. E., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Complete list Exch., Org. forms in stock. WATSON PRESS, El Paso, Texas.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, desires mutual transfer with OFFICER OF CAVALRY, assigned to Cavalry Regiment. Any proposition considered. Address E. S. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG. 428 pages, 9" x 7", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 50 Broadway, New York.

MANUSCRIPTS OR UNPUBLISHED BOOKS of interest to Military Officers or the Military public will be carefully considered by the Military Publishing Company of 42 Broadway, New York city.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

JACOB REED'S SONS1424-1426 Chestnut Street
PhiladelphiaMAKERS OF
High-Grade Uniforms and
Accoutrements for Officers
of the Army, Navy and
Marine Corps.

Catalogs on Request

NEW YORK
844 Marbridge Bldg.
Broadway at Herald Sq.WASHINGTON
734 15th St., N.W.ANNAPOLIS
82 Maryland Ave.ATLANTIC CITY
Garden Pier**West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.**
30 New Street, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations, and examinations for commissions in the Army.

**DREW'S
SCHOOL**

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
Storage for Household Goods
Packers and Forwarders

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone 5560 Main

PATENTS
FREE
BOOKLETS**MILO B. STEVENS
AND COMPANY**
Established 1864CONSULTATION
FREE
PENSIONS

635-B F Street, Washington. Menadneck Block, Chicago

PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY desires mutual transfer with PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address X X, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

2ND LIEUT. OF CAVALRY, R.C. desires a mutual transfer with a 2ND LIEUT. OF FIELD ARTILLERY, R.C. Address Box 87, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT (exclusive), 314 W. 93d St. (Apartment 12), 1 door from Riverside Drive, near 96th St. Subway Express Station. 6 rooms and bath. Rent reasonable. June 1 to Oct. 1 or longer. Address Box 86, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York, or phone Lenox 1705.

**BANKING BY MAIL
AT 4% INTEREST**

THOSE in the service of the United States Government are invited to deposit their surplus funds, with this strong bank at 4% compound interest. You can Bank by Mail with us from any part of the world with safety and convenience.

Our free booklet "A" will be forwarded on request.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$2,000,000.00
ASSETS OVER SIXTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS**PREPARE FOR
EXAMINATIONS**

Special class instruction. Write for catalog B. 25 successful candidates in recent examination for 2nd Lieutenant, Army. MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL MARCH.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was presented with a jeweled sword by the people of the city of Easton, Pa., on May 30, the presentation speech being made by Mayor David W. Nevin. Easton is General March's birthplace. After expressing his appreciation for the gift, General March told of some of the accomplishments of the War Department during the past few weeks. In May, he said, more American troops were taken to Europe than were there when he left in February. It was not only the man power of America that was now mobilized, the General said, but other resources, including the emotional forces of the country. By a great wave of patriotism, he declared, those who have sought to accumulate profit from the war have been swept aside.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1882. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1878. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

Copyright, 1918, W. C. & F. P. Church.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

AN ARMY WITHOUT LIMIT.

The report of the Army Appropriation bill made by the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 25 falls in with the spirit of President Wilson's Red Cross speech in New York city on May 18 when he asked, "why limit the numbers?" Chairman Dent said on this point in his report: "The committee also has authorized that the authority conferred upon the President by the Selective Service Act be so extended as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in the Selective Service Act and acts amendatory thereto, the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until it shall have been brought to a successful conclusion. The appropriation provides during the next fiscal year for an army of practically 3,000,000 men."

The reference to "the maximum number of men which may be organized . . . and used during such year" is the basis on which we should work in the matter of raising troops to send to France and the only one. It is apparent there is a disposition in the Senate to oppose the granting of any such broad powers as granted in the House report, the Upper House still clinging to the archaic idea that we can have too large an Army. That this is a patent and grievous error is shown by the recent experience of the British forces in the German offensive that began with such an enormous display of power on March 21. So resourceful an enemy and one with such enormous resources in man-power as Germany and Austria have proved is theirs must be met with and conquered by more man-power. And the United States is one of the three nations in the world now opposed to the Central Powers that must play a major part if we are to win this war, for the man-power of Japan and China cannot yet be counted on to be called into the balance owing to their geographical remoteness from the battle-fronts of Europe and southwestern Asia.

Through Chairman Dent's report we learn that on May 16 of this year we had a total of 1,605,239 officers and men in the Army of the United States. With our population of 110,000,000 this is a trifle more than one per cent. of our population. If we add the 3,000,000 men provided for by the Army Appropriation bill as reported by the House Committee and could put them all in France by the end of this year we still would be making a very poor showing as compared with what Great Britain and France have done. With a population of 39,000,000 France has 4,000,000 men under arms, according to the last statement made by Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner. Out of a population of 36,000,000 England had contributed 4,530,000 men according to the figures read in Parliament on Jan. 14. Germany must have had not less than 6,500,000 under arms with a population of 66,000,000. And in Shreiner's "Iron Ration" we read that Germany took 4,000,000 men out of her agricultural industries alone, whereas the United States, according to General Crowder's report, put 105,000 men under arms from this industry in which we have 18,000,000 men engaged. We would have to provide an Army of 11,000,000 men to do as well as France and Germany and 12,000,000 to equal England's record. Or to express it in percentages we would have to provide ten per cent. of our population instead of the one per cent. we have thus far produced.

No military man deceives himself by underestimating the resisting powers of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. The German General Staff will draw on the man power of those four nations to the limit and then may force the deluded Russians of the western provinces she has conquered to fight for her. Although we have had four years of war there is not the slightest sign of a weakening of the German "will to conquer" on land, in spite of the fact that she has been beaten on the sea even with the aid of the one type of vessel she depended upon when her navy failed her, the submarine. The submarine was counted on to keep the American Army from reaching France in any great numbers in spite of the fact that the submarine did not prevent Canada, Australia and New Zealand from sending 900,000 men to Europe. And this was done in the days when the undersea boats were much more powerful than they are today or are ever likely to be again. Our shipbuilding program is reaching such a state of achievement and promise that there can be no question raised of our ability to put millions of men in France. The one thing to do is to provide the men, equip and train them, then send them abroad without thought as to numbers.

Men are force. Force is the only thing the German mind bows to. We are committed to the task of making the Teutonic neck bend to a way of living in the world that will not conflict with our ideals of national peace and prosperity, of contentment and good fellowship with

all our national neighbors. So far as the western front is concerned, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, we present the one real great reserve of force in terms of man power. Let us then put no clogs upon it nor permit any of our representatives in Congress to do so. For this fact remains: It is only by exerting our force in man power now and in the immediate future that we can help to save the world from the living in a welter of blood, depressed under a darkling cloud of oppression and grief, and a terror of Teutonic oppression for long years to come. An American Army without limit is the greatest asset on the balance sheet of the peace of the world to-day.

NOTES OF THE NAVY BILL.

Navy Personnel Increase.

The chief difference between the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill voted by the House for the increase of the active enlisted personnel of the Navy and the amendment of the Senate for the same purpose lies in the fact that whereas the House voted simply for a temporary increase to 180,000 from the permanent strength of 87,000, the Senate amendment first raises the permanent strength to 131,485 and then authorizes a temporary strength of 181,485, and empowers the President, when in his judgment it becomes necessary, to make a further temporary addition of 50,000 men. These authorizations, with the Reserve Force added, will bring the total enlisted strength of the Navy to somewhat above 400,000.

There is some opposition by those opposed to the maintenance of a strong Navy when the country is not actively engaged in war to giving the permanent increase, but the lessons of the times point strongly to the necessity for a larger permanent strength than the law now authorizes. Aside from the present war needs, peace will find the United States in possession of a great mercantile fleet and one that will enter the markets of the world in competition for trade.

Promotion of Retired Navy Officers.

The Naval Appropriation bill now before the conferees contains a provision intended to relieve, to some extent, the hard condition that fell upon those retired officers of the Navy who have been called back to active service with the rank that they held when they were retired, although many have attained important positions in the business world. The provision contained in Section 4 of the Temporary Increase Act as amended by the pending bill will make it possible for the President to give promotion to officers in part, at least, commensurate with the duties they are found able to perform. But under the amendment an officer may be appointed temporarily to rank not above lieutenant commander. There is no provision in the bill which meets the position of those retired officers who already have the rank of lieutenant commander and are performing duties of that or higher rank. Several instances of this sort are found in the bureaus of the Navy or on important shore duty. There seems to be no good reason why the amendment should not be changed to authorize the President to make temporary promotions to still higher ranks to cover particular cases. The principle that governs the Navy in making promotions is that rank is not to be given as a matter of personal reward, but for the purpose of facilitating command and administration. Objection has arisen to the temporary promotion of officers retired with rank above lieutenant on the ground that if the officer has been permitted to retire with such rank there is perhaps a presumption that he is not fitted for all round duty, particularly at sea. If the Government avails itself or might avail itself of the administrative ability of retired officers for duty usually performed by officers of higher grade it would seem that the President might well be authorized, when properly advised by a Navy board that a retired officer was capable of performing important duties, to bestow upon him commensurate rank, pay and emoluments. For it is certainly a principle of justice that the Government should not take advantage of the position of an officer to require him to render higher duty for smaller pay.

Selective Promotion of Bureau Officers.

The attention of more than one of the bureau chiefs of the Navy is upon amendment 54 of the Naval Appropriation bill. If this amendment becomes law it will in effect apply to officers in the bureaus of the Navy Department the same rules of selective promotion that now govern promotions in the line. It will, of course, be necessary to omit all requirements as to service at sea as a condition of promotion, since in some of the bureaus—naval construction, for instance—no sea duty is required. The contention is made that this provision will result in the advance to important duties of the officers best qualified to fill them; that it will be a strong incentive to officers to make good in all they have to do. The bill is now in the hands of the conferees, and there are so many amendments made by the Senate that some time will be required for its consideration.

Generals and Admirals.

In the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 10854, now in conference, the following paragraph has already met the approval of both House and Senate, except that the clause relating to the Marine Corps is a Senate amendment subject to conference consideration: "That hereafter the Chief of Naval Operations shall receive the allowances which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for the grade of general in the Army, and the officers of the Navy holding the rank and title of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy while holding such

rank and title shall receive the allowances of a general and lieutenant general of the Army, respectively. And hereafter chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the heads of existing staff corps of the Marine Corps, shall, while so serving, have corresponding rank and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and the Judge Advocate General of the Army."

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Frequent inquiries have been made regarding the Army Transport Service and there is an unfounded belief abroad that all of its functions have been taken over by the U.S. Navy. The fact is the Army Transport Service as a branch of the Embarkation Service under the Director of Purchases, Storage and Traffic has grown steadily as well as rapidly since the entrance of the United States into the war, and has at all times retained its status as a branch of the Army. A certain percentage of the ships which have been acquired by the Service have been turned over to and are under the command of and manned by crews of the Navy. The most notable ships in this class were the fleet of German merchant ships taken over at New York and other large seaports in the United States, and each of these ships is manned by the U.S. Navy and its Naval Reserve Force. Only one of the former fleet of transports which were in commission as such prior to the entrance of the United States in the war is in the overseas service. The officers and the crews of the Army transports which were in the Service prior to April, 1917, have been retained, and the ships which were running between the Pacific ports and the Philippines and the Atlantic ports and Panama have made their runs regularly and remain under the supervision of the Army. The growth of the Embarkation Service and the requirements for additional officers and crews have been met without serious difficulty, and the efficiency of the service has been maintained in a manner which has been favorably commented upon by officers of the Navy as well as the observers who have been sent to the United States by the Allied powers to study American methods.

OUR TROOPS TO FIGHT IN ITALY.

Secretary of War Baker implied that American troops would soon be fighting with the Italian forces against Austria in the course of a speech he made in New York city on the night of May 24 at a patriotic concert in honor of Italy-America Day. Mr. Baker's exact words on this point were: "Already there are in Italy as representative of America, Red Cross activities and Y.M.C.A. activities, and a substantial number of American men and women who are cementing the bond between the two peoples by these helpful and humane agencies. The American Government has established there a dignified military mission, and a careful study is being made of Italian methods of warfare. We have already sent to Italy a large number of medical units with doctors and nurses and equipment, and the time undoubtedly is not far distant when American soldiers will take their places with British and French soldiers at the Italian front, thus making of the army on the Italian front a composite unit, evidencing the community of feeling and unity of effort which is characterizing the activities of the great civilized Allied Powers on the front in France."

DETAILS OF GENERALS TREAT AND WOOD.

Orders detailing Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat to duty in Italy were issued May 31. It was explained, however, that these orders might be revoked since they are contingent on the final disposition of General Wood's request for more active service, noted on page 1526. Although it is understood that General Wood's request is to be approved, his detail to San Francisco is still in force. According to report, he is to receive assignment to a camp entailing organization and training of another division.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS TO GO TO FT. LEAVENWORTH.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War providing for the segregation of conscientious objectors at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Men refusing either to perform military service or to accept the alternative of duties classed as noncombatant will be transferred from their present camps after being interrogated personally by a board of inquiry. The Secretary has appointed as members of this board Major Richard C. Stoddard, of the Judge Advocate's office, chairman; Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, and Dean H. F. Stone, of the Columbia University Law School, New York. The board will visit the four or five camps where the few conscientious objectors are now segregated. Special provision is made by which objectors, who are held to be sincere in their attitude, may be furloughed without pay from the Government for agricultural service. These men must agree not to accept for their labor a greater sum than the pay of a private plus subsistence. Among some of the objectors an impression prevails that they may in the near future be discharged from military service and relieved from responsibility to the Government as a result of their attitude. Such is not the fact and under no circumstances will this action be taken in the case of men otherwise competent to perform military service. Their rights of individual conscience will be respected, but in justice to the soldiers who are willing and anxious to risk their lives in defense of the right, men refusing to perform any service whatever under the

provisions of the Selective Service Act cannot expect to avoid the responsibility for an attitude which is shared by only an extremely small proportion of their fellow countrymen, much less expect to receive any privileges not accorded to others.

ARMY BANDS TO BE ENLARGED.

More music is to be provided in the American Army. The General Staff has ordered, at the suggestion of General Pershing, that each regiment's band shall be increased from twenty-eight to fifty musicians. Band leaders will be made first or second lieutenants, according as they have had more or less than five years' military experience as band leaders. To the regimental band of twenty-eight pieces will be added two band sergeants, two band corporals, four musicians first class, six musicians second class, and seven musicians third class. The enlisted personnel will be raised by transfer, enlistment and draft. Besides enlarging the bands, the General Staff has decided to create a bugle and drum corps for every Infantry regiment. Each corps will include all the company buglers of its regiments, and not more than thirteen drummers. The Quartermaster Corps will provide the drums and bugles, buying them in France for the troops of the American Expeditionary Force, and in the United States for the troops in training in this country. The Quartermaster General has been instructed to increase the initial music purchase allowance for each newly recruited band from \$100 to \$200, and to increase the quarterly allowance from \$15 to \$45. Orders covering the changes have gone out from The Adjutant General's office. The Judge Advocate General is to prepare a bill for Congress designed to provide, during the period of the present emergency, for the same number of band sergeants, band corporals and musicians of the first, second and third classes, in each Coast Artillery Corps band and the one Engineer band, as may be authorized from time to time for all headquarters companies.

WHAT FEDERALIZED GUARD MEANS.

Following a conference which Secretary of War Baker held with the governors of Minnesota and Iowa on Wednesday, the Secretary stated that these officials had asked that vacancies existing in the National Guard regiments from those states be filled from the State Guard or from drafted men sent from those states. The question of utilizing the men from the State Guard was not determined, but it was stated as probable that drafted men from these states might be sent to the National Guard regiments to fill vacancies, as this was permitted under the present law. The Secretary called attention to a misunderstanding regarding the meaning of the term "federalized" as applied to the State Guard and National Guard. He explained that federalization was accomplished under the provisions of the National Defense Act when the organizations and the states met with the requirements of that law and were entitled to draw equipment under the federal appropriation for National Guard purposes. But before these guards are available for service with the National Guard, U.S., they must of necessity be taken over by the United States, in accordance with the law.

SUMMER UNIFORMS FOR THE NAVY.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department that white uniforms will be worn by officers on duty in Washington beginning June 1 and until further orders. There was some uncertainty whether this order would be issued during the period of the war, but the news was received with enthusiasm by the officers stationed about the department. The laundry question, however, has somewhat dimmed the ardor of those who prefer the white uniform, as the price for washing and ironing a white uniform is \$1.50 and an officer rarely wears a uniform more than two days in succession. It was thought that it might be possible to have the laundry work centralized and some saving effected for officers, but no satisfactory bids were received and the plan was abandoned. The order permits officers to wear the blue uniforms after sunset, but when attending social functions the white uniforms are required.

BROWNING GUN FOR AIRCRAFT.

After an official test by a board of officers of the Army the Browning machine gun has been selected for use on aircraft, it being one of the three types of machine guns in which the rate of fire can be so synchronized with the revolutions of the propeller of a tractor type of airplane that the gun can be fired through the revolving blades of the propeller. For the test one of the Browning guns was mounted on the frame of an American combat plane and connected with the airplane engine. The test was conducted on the ground and in place of the propeller a metal disc was attached to the crank shaft. The gun was then required to register hits on the metal disc as it revolved at varying speeds from 400 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. The slightest "hang fire" or delay in action on the part of the gun would have been shown by the failure of the bullets to hit precisely on the spot on the disc representing the center of the zone of fire. The gun functioned perfectly. The Browning gun to be used with aircraft is the heavy type with the water jacket removed. Besides the Browning, the U.S. Army will employ the Marlin aircraft gun as a synchronized weapon. Several thousand of these have been manufactured and the gun is in quantity production.

ASSIGNMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Assignments of three major generals and fourteen brigadier generals to command divisions and brigades in the Regular, National Guard and National Armies were announced by the War Department on May 30. The assignment of these officers, who were all recently appointed, is as follows:

MAJOR GENERALS.

James H. McRae, to 78th Division, N.A.
Charles H. Martin, to 86th Division, N.A.
Leroy H. Lyon, to 31st Division, N.G.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

William R. Dashiell, to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 26th Division, N.G.
Guy H. Preston, to the 160th Field Artillery Brigade, 85th Division, N.A.
Frank M. Caldwell, to the 75th Infantry Brigade, 38th Division, N.G.
Lutz Wahl, to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 7th Division, Reg. Army.
George H. Jamerson, to the 150th Infantry Brigade, 80th Division, N.A.
L. C. Andrews, to the 172d Infantry Brigade, 86th Division, N.A.
O. E. Hunt, to the 175th Infantry Brigade, 83d Division, N.A.
T. W. Darrab, to the 166th Infantry Brigade, 83d Division, N.A.
A. A. Starbird, to the 8th Field Artillery Brigade, 8th Division, Reg. Army.
E. T. Donnelly, to the 165th Field Artillery Brigade, 89th Division, N.A.
F. T. Austin, to the 156th Field Artillery Brigade, 38th Division, N.G.
Augustine McIntyre, to the 63d Field Artillery Brigade, 38th Division, N.G.
R. W. Young, to the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, 40th Division, N.G.
G. A. Wingate, to the 52d Field Artillery Brigade, 27th Division, N.G.

CHANGE OF COMMAND FOR GENERAL WOOD.

Announcement was made on May 27 that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., had been relieved of command of the 89th Division, N.A., and assigned to the Western Department as commanding general to relieve Major Gen. Charles G. Trent, N.A. On the following day it was stated that General Wood had requested a detail to command another camp in order that he might assist actively in the training of troops rather than administer the affairs of the Western Department. Secretary of War Baker said this request had been referred to the General Staff. In response to questions asked Mr. Baker by the newspaper correspondents regarding General Wood's new assignment, the Secretary of War replied, "The only possible policy for the Department is not to discuss the assignment of officers." And when asked specifically who issued the order concerning General Wood he said: "Presumptively I am responsible as Secretary of War for all orders." Late on the afternoon of May 28 General Wood called on President Wilson, the meeting being arranged by Secretary Baker at General Wood's request. On leaving the White House General Wood was asked by correspondents for a statement and replied: "I am a soldier and will obey orders given me with a cheerful heart."

The newspapers have declared that General Wood is to be sent to Italy to command American troops; also that his being sent to San Francisco is in connection with a possible movement of American Army officers to Russia to aid in the reorganization of her armies. Nothing official about these reports has appeared, but it can be stated that probably the order assigning General Wood to the Western Department will be revoked and that he will be assigned to command another division of the National Army. There was no official foundation for the reports that his original assignment to the Western Department had any connection with the situation in Russia, or that he will be sent to Italy. These appear to have been guesses by enterprising correspondents as to probabilities.

The original announcement of the transfer of General Wood brought forth much comment in the daily papers, which endeavored to read politics into the issuing of an Army order. Whatever reasons the War Department has for changing the assignment of officers must, in the absence of more conclusive evidence to the contrary, be considered absolutely sound, and for the best interests of the Service in prosecuting the war. When Major Generals Bell and Barry, who, like General Wood, are among the ablest officers of our Army, and also other able general officers were given orders assigning them to duty elsewhere than at the battle front where they would have liked to go, there was no general newspaper comment of politics or of deliberate slight to them on the part of the War Department. Major General Wood, who is the senior major general, is recognized as an able officer, but there are other important fields of activity besides the western front in France where his services may be required. It is most unfair to him that the daily press should endeavor to interpret as a slight to him every order that does not send him to France.

COMMUTATION—QUARTERS, LIGHT, HEAT.

The following communication regarding commutation of quarters, light and heat was sent out on May 23 by Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army:

"Under Act, April 16, as construed by Comptroller, his decision May 14, 1918, advanced copies which have been previously furnished by mail, it is hereby announced that there are no public quarters available for families of officers on field duty within continental United States.

"Unless an officer on field duty in United States has knowledge officially or otherwise that his family is occupying public quarters he is authorized to certify on his pay account on which he charges commutation on account of his dependents that there are no public quarters available for their occupancy. Officers claiming such commutation on account maintaining an abode for dependents named in the Act will include claim therefor on present officers' pay account form by inserting word 'dependents' in lines on voucher where charge for such commutation is

made and will file said pay account certificates in duplicate as follows:

"I certify that for period for which commutation of quarters, heat and light is charged on May pay account for month of 1918, on account of dependents under Act, April 16, 1918, I was on duty in field at (state place); that for the period charged I maintained an abode for (give full name of wife, child or dependent parent), who is (state relationship) and who actually occupied alone (state number of rooms) rooms (exclusive of baths, closets, etc.) at (state place, giving street number), which were not provided, heated or lighted by the United States; and that under telegraphic instructions of War Department, dated (state date this telegram), there are no public quarters available for said dependents."

"If such commutation is charged for child, certificate will also state age, whether married or single and if over eighteen years, whether insane or idiotic, and if for a parent that during period charged the parent was dependent upon officer and that he actually and necessarily contributed more than half the cost of a reasonable living for such parent."

"This commutation will be paid to the officer and not to his dependents. If desired officers may allot their pay as specified in Paragraph 44, Special Regulations No. 72, or may make out new allotments increasing amount already allotted thereunder, but total amount allotted must be less than sum their monthly base and longevity pay."

ARMY UNIFORM CHANGES.

Changes No. 4 in Army Uniform Specifications (Special Regulations No. 42, Changes No. 4, May 17, 1918, War Dept.), is now in the hands of the printers, but is not yet ready for issue. It relates chiefly to changes in chevrons of non-commissioned officers. On page 1508-9 we give the greater part of the changes which appeared in an advance proof of the order, subject to minor alterations and additions. Since the advance proof appeared, additions have been made to the order, which are given below, together with the numbers of all paragraphs that are changed, including those printed on pages 1508-9.

CHANGES NO. 4, MAY 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 84½ and 85, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, are rescinded, and paragraphs 13½, 36, 37, 40, 41, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 92 and 121 are changed as follows:

13½. (Added by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 2, War D., 1918.)
CHEVRONS, WOUND AND WAR SERVICE.
Wound.—A V-shaped bar of gold lace, as issued.
War service.—A V-shaped bar of gold lace, or sky-blue cloth, as issued. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)
36. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D., 1917, and No. 3, War D., 1918.) **INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT.**

BRONZE MEDAL.

Change subparagraphs (u) and (aa) to read as follows:
(u) Chaplains.—Same as for all officers given in subparagraph (a). No other insignia will be worn on the collar.
(aa) Tank Corps.—A wreath surmounted by two dragons supporting a tank, guns pointing to the front. The device is to be 1 inch in height. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)
37. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D., 1917.)

INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOP.—Add subparagraph (k), as follows:
(k) Chaplain.—A silver Latin cross. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)

40. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D., 1917.)
INSIGNIA ON SLEEVE OF OVERCOAT.—Add subparagraph (i), as follows:

(i) Chaplain.—A silver Latin cross placed on the cuff of the sleeve. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)

41. **LEGGINGS, LEATHER.**—Omit the last two sentences. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)

92. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D., 1917.)
CORPS, HAT.—To be of the color of the facings of the arm of service as issued. The color for corps of interpreters and corps of intelligence police to be green and white; for Tank Service, gray; for chemical service, cobalt blue and golden yellow. For machine gun units the acorns and keeper will be red. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)

121. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D., 1917, and No. 3, War D., 1918.) **ORNAMENTS, COLLAR (BRONZE).**—Change subparagraph (d) as follows:
(d) Add the following: The device for Tank Corps to be worn without company letter or other unit designation. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, May 7, 1918.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.
Official: H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Bill Passed by Senate.

The Senate on May 25 passed S. 4557, to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States. After agreement upon the amendment of Mr. Ransdell, providing that "A plan shall also be established between the War and Navy Departments and the board whereby these departments shall act in an advisory capacity with the board in the care of the health of the soldier or sailor after his discharge." Mr. Smith, of Georgia, father of the bill, said: "My view is that while the soldier or sailor is under the control of the Army or Navy the Educational Board can advise with the control there and help about the industrial work. After he is discharged from the Army and his training is under the direction of the Federal board, they can then have the benefit of the advice of the Surgeon General's Department. It really authorizes the Surgeon General's Department after the discharge both in the Army and in the Navy to aid the Federal board by counsel and advice with reference to the physical condition of the patient. I think it helps to merge the work, and is really important."

It was argued by several Senators that there was no necessity for enacting this law, as the National Defense Act, one of the Army Appropriation Acts and the War Risk Insurance Act, separately or together furnished all the authority required to carry on the work of rehabilitation and vocational training. A letter from General Gorgas was read on May 24 in which he said: "The Medical Department is already acting upon a law of Congress passed upon this subject, and all these bills cause delay. There is ample authority for doing all that is necessary in this field under the law recently passed by Congress by which we are at present acting. I fear that a bill of this kind, which gives another department authority to come into our hospitals in an administrative capacity, would cause friction in administration."

Notwithstanding, the Senate passed the bill, which creates a Federal Board for Vocational Education which

shall carry out the provisions of the bill and have the advisory assistance of the War and Navy Departments.

Favorably Reported in House.

Favorable report was made in the House on May 23 on H.R. 12212, to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States. On this bill a joint committee of the House and Senate conducted hearings April 30 to May 2 and this bill was discussed in our issue of May 11.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

House Comment on Senate Amendments.

In the House on May 25, before sending the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 10854) to conference, several motions were made to have the bill referred to the House Naval Affairs Committee for hearings on numerous Senate amendments which it was claimed had had no consideration in any form by the House or by its Naval Committee. Mr. Snell called particular attention to the Senate item of \$9,150,000 for a new nitrate plant. Mr. Keating criticized the Senate's elimination of the restriction against bonuses in government workshops. Mr. Mondell said: "It is a pretty large responsibility to place on a few men, distinguished as they are, and informed as they are, and as wise as they are, to determine about \$9,000,000 nitrate plants that we have never heard of; to decide whether or no we are to win this war with admirals and generals and other officers of high rank and pay; to determine whether or no we are going to make these enormous appropriations that were not suggested at the time the bill was before the House. This is rather a considerable responsibility, and it occurs to me that the gentlemen who would be on the conference committee would prefer to share their responsibility with their colleagues of the [Naval] committee."

Mr. Stafford declared that "never before, to his knowledge, has an appropriation bill been returned to the House with so many amendments of such diverse character as this bill, carrying 170 different amendments." "They range," he said, "from private claims to amendment of the patent laws, to a change in organization in the Dental Corps, increase of line officers, provision for a nitrate plant involving \$9,000,000, millions of dollars on appropriations for additional land to naval stations, which, in my opinion, are not necessary; provisions for the Government to go into the promoting business for establishing railroads; provisions for all kind and manner of activities, many of which are foreign to the work of the Navy Department. We have included in this bill a provision reorganizing the Coast Guard Service for the special purpose of providing an increase in salary during the period of the war of the present officers of that service. We have also an amendment providing for improvements of the quay and power house at Newport, involving an expenditure of \$800,000, and an amendment following that for the reorganization, as I said, of the Coast Guard Service. Then there is an amendment also providing for the purchase of a large quantity of land at Key West, Fla., for an aviation field. Many of these sections never have received any consideration on the part of the House at all. It would be of no avail to keep this bill from being sent to conference, because it would have to come back here, and I know that many of the amendments in the Committee of the Whole would be disagreed to, but we should have separate votes on amendment which relates to the building of a submarine base at Key West, Fla., involving an appropriation of two and a half million; amendment providing for an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars to build a railroad with Government aid; amendment providing for land at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.; and amendment providing for increased salaries and reorganization of the Coast Guard Service; so I ask the gentleman, under the reservation of the right to object, whether he will not be willing to bring these respective amendments back to the House before agreement is had on them in conference?"

Mr. Padgett, chairman of the House Naval Committee, replied: "I am practically as much at a loss about this matter as the gentleman himself. It is our purpose to inquire very fully into all of these matters and be able to state to the House full information with reference either as to the merits or the demerits of the propositions. I am not prepared to do so now, because many of them we did not consider; they were not submitted to us, and I understand they have arisen since the House Committee considered them, but they involve large expenditures, and it is the purpose of the House conferees before they go into conference to have an investigation upon their own responsibility to ascertain, as far as they can, the merits or demerits of these respective propositions."

Navy Dental Corps Proviso.

Replying to criticism of the amendment relating to the Navy Dental Corps, Mr. Padgett said: "I advocate and always have advocated that the two Services should be kept upon a parity. One thing, however, has been noticeable, and I have combatted it at different times, and that is that the two Services have been played against each other. They will give an amendment or legislation for one service that makes them a little better than the other. Then the other comes and seeks to get legislation to put them, as they say, on the same basis, and goes a little higher. Then the other comes back and repeats the process. I have combatted that from time to time, and have insisted that they should be on an equality and a parity. I do not know whether this proposed legislation puts the Dental Corps of the Army and the Dental Corps of the Navy upon an equality or not. I have this information, however, or I have been told, that the Navy Department prepared a bill and submitted it which did put them upon a parity, and this legislation as proposed in this amendment to the Naval bill increased very largely the proposals submitted by the Navy Department, which, they said, puts the two Services on a parity."

Mr. Dyer declared that " . . . Amendment No. 23, having to do with the Dental Corps of the Navy, is a splendid amendment, and I hope it will be agreed to by the conferees. It ought, in substance, to be enacted into law. It is similar to the bill (H.R. 10724) that I introduced on March 14 last. The Dental Corps of the Navy and the Dental Corps of the Army have not till very lately received much consideration from the Congress. Last session we passed a bill that has done much for the Army as regards the Dental Corps. This amendment, if agreed to, will help the Dental Corps of the Navy. There ought to be one dental officer in the Army and one in the Navy for each 500 instead of, as now, one for each 1,000."

The text of Amendment No. 23, briefed, follows:
That the act approved Aug. 29, 1916, . . . be amended by striking out all of said act following caption, "Naval Dental

Corps," but preceding caption, "Dental Reserve Corps," and by substituting therefor the following:

"That the President is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, by and with the advice and consent of Senate, dental officers in Navy at rate of 1 for each 1,000 of total authorized number of officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps, in grades of assistant dental surgeon, passed assistant dental surgeon, dental surgeon, and dental inspector, who shall constitute the Naval Dental Corps, and shall be a part of Medical Department of Navy. Original appointments of Naval Dental Corps shall be made in grade of assistant dental surgeon with rank of Lieutenant (j.g.), and all dental officers now in Dental Corps appointed under provisions of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, or under provisions of Act of Aug. 29, 1916, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall take rank and precedence with officers of Naval Medical Corps of same rank according to dates of their original appointments, and all such dental officers shall be eligible for advancement in grade and rank in same manner and under same conditions as officers of Naval Medical Corps with or next after whom they take precedence, and shall receive same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank and length of service in Naval Medical Corps up to and including rank of commander: Provided, That dental surgeons shall be eligible for advancement in pay and allowances, but not in rank, to and including pay and allowances of captain, subject to such examinations as Secretary of Navy may prescribe, except that number of dental inspectors with pay and allowances of captain shall not exceed 4 1/2 per cent, and number of dental inspectors with rank, pay and allowances of commander shall not exceed 8 per cent, of total authorized number of dental officers: Provided further, That dental officers shall be eligible for advancement to pay and allowances of captain when their total active service as dental officers in Navy is such that if rendered as officers of Naval Medical Corps it would place them in list of medical officers with pay and allowances of captain: And provided further, That dental officers who shall have gained or lost numbers on Navy list shall be considered to have gained or lost service accordingly; and time served by dental officers on active duty as acting assistant dental surgeons and assistant dental surgeons under provisions of law existing prior to passage of this act shall be reckoned in computing increased service pay and service for promotion of dental officers herein or heretofore authorized.

"All appointees authorized by this act shall be citizens between 21 and 32 years of age, and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and trained in the several branches of dentistry, and shall, before appointment, have successfully passed mental, moral, physical and professional examinations before boards appointed by Secretary of Navy, and have been recommended for appointment by such boards: Provided, That hereafter no person shall be appointed as assistant surgeon in Navy who is not a graduate of a standard medical college.

"Officers of Naval Dental Corps shall become eligible for retirement in same manner and under same conditions as now prescribed by law for officers of Naval Medical Corps, except that Section 1445, Rev. Stat., shall not be applicable to dental officers, and they shall not be entitled to rank above commander on retired list, or to retired pay above that of captain.

"All dental officers now serving under probationary appointments shall become immediately eligible for permanent appointment under provisions of this act, subject to examinations prescribed by Secretary of Navy for original appointment as dental surgeon, and may be appointed assistant dental surgeon with rank of Lieutenant (j.g.) to rank from date of their probationary appointments: Provided, That senior dental officer now at U.S. Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the provisions of this act, and he shall hereafter have grade of dental surgeon and rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant commander, and he shall not be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of 70 years, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty: Provided further, That no dental officer in Navy who on original appointment as dental officer was over 40 years of age shall be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of 70 years, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

"All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act relating to Dental Corps of Navy are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to legislate out of service any officer now in Medical Department of Navy or to reduce rank, pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer of the Navy."

All appointments or promotions provided for in this amendment shall be by and with the advice and consent of Senate.

Conferees Appointed.

The conferees appointed on the part of the House for consideration of the Naval bill amendments are Representatives Padgett, Talbott, Riordan, Butler and Browning.

THE AIRCRAFT INVESTIGATIONS.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs appointed to consider the question as to the advisability of conducting an aircraft investigation of its own, as distinct from that by the Department of Justice, announced on May 24 it would undertake that task and hold public hearings. On the same day the Department of Justice issued the following statement: "On being asked in what way Col. W. S. Waldron, R. L. Montgomery and Edward A. Deeds, of the Signal Corps, who were on Tuesday ordered to report to him, would cooperate and assist in the pending aircraft investigation, the Attorney General replied, 'We will seek and obtain full information with respect to all transactions in connection with aircraft production, but it must be distinctly understood that no person concerned in any transactions under inquiry will be permitted to have any part in the conduct of the investigation.'" In view of the fact that Gutzon Borglum specifically mentioned the names of Colonels Montgomery and Deeds in his charges, the above statement of the Attorney General apparently implies that the Borglum charges as to these two officers are held to be false.

Charles E. Hughes returned to Washington on May 25 to resume his duties in connection with the above investigation by the Department of Justice. In addition to consulting with Attorney General Gregory, Mr. Hughes had a conference with Brig. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, U.S.A., regarding reports on aircraft production. Mr. Hughes declined to make any comment on the action of the Senate sub-committee. On May 28 Mr. Hughes asked the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for all information the committee had bearing on delays in the aircraft program. This request was to be granted at once. On the same day Attorney General Gregory, Mr. Hughes and Senator Chamberlain had a conference to arrange plans for a co-ordination of the two investigations.

During the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill in the House on May 28 the matter of airplanes came up, and Mr. Kahn said that we had 323 battleplanes on the other side that were purchased there "and quite a number made in this country." In Chairman Dent's report on the bill it is stated that we have 1,316 flying machines in France and 3,760 in this country. Of those in France 323 are combat planes, he stated.

A very handsome compliment has been paid to the guard and orderlies of the Naval Reserve Force detailed for duty with the staff of Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., at the headquarters, 2d Naval District, 280 Broadway, New York city, under command of Chief Bsn. C. H. Clarke. The women of the Century Theater Club on May 24 presented the guard and orderlies with

a stand of colors consisting of an ensign and Naval Reserve flag. The detachment was formed for parade at the Imperial Hotel under Boatswain Clarke and marched to the Hotel Astor, where the colors were presented in the ballroom. Here the detachment performed a very handsome drill, and it was later given a banquet in the orange room. Persons who have occasion to visit 280 Broadway have been highly impressed with the intelligence, politeness and general efficiency displayed by the guard on duty at many posts about the building, and they are a credit to the Service.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the form which was briefly described in our issue of May 25, the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 12281, was reported to the House from the Committee on Military Affairs on May 25. Discussion of the measure was begun on May 28. The bill carries in appropriations and authorizations \$11,041,681,909, of which amount the War Department is authorized to expend in the next fiscal year \$9,583,349,808. In addition to the amount carried in the Army bill, the Fortifications Appropriation bill, which is about ready to report, will carry nearly \$8,000,000,000 in cash and authorizations for heavy artillery for the Army. Of this amount \$4,200,000,000 is provided for expenditure in the next fiscal year.

No Limit to Army's Size.

The bill as reported grants the President authority to raise an Army of practically unlimited size. The text of this provision is as follows: "The President is hereby authorized to draft, subject to the provisions of the Selective Service Act and all acts amendatory thereto, as many men, from year to year, as can be equipped, trained, and used during each fiscal year until the successful termination of the war."

Chairman Dent, in his report to the House on May 25 said regarding the Army Appropriation bill:

"The total estimates, including supplemental estimates for the fiscal year, were approximately \$12,000,000,000. The amount of last year's appropriations from all sources was \$9,248,654,299.45. The bill carries an appropriation of \$9,583,349,808, in addition to which \$2,458,332,801 is authorized.

"The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, according to testimony before the committee, is as follows: Officers, 12,107; enlisted men, 136,761; flyers, 4,054; machines in France, 1,316; machines in the United States, 3,760; combat machines in France, 323; aviation training camps in the United States twenty-seven.

"It is reported to the committee that enlistments in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps had become so rapid that the department had to put a stop order on the same. While it has been generally rumored that we had no airplanes with our forces in France, the fact is there are 1,316, of which 323 are combat or fighting machines.

"The committee has made provision for \$937,864,425 for ordnance items, and in addition \$2,458,332,801 for contract obligations.

"While in the beginning of the war, for a time, the Army ran short of clothing, we are informed by the Quartermaster Department that now there is a sufficient supply for every man.

"Beginning with a Regular Army of 127,588 officers and men, we now have, including the draft calls for April and May, an Army of 2,030,027.

New Legislation Proposed.

"The committee also authorizes the following new legislation, which was considered necessary for the support and maintenance of the Military Establishment:

"1. A provision that, during the present emergency, quarters for the use of local, district, and medical advisory boards operating under the selective service system may be rented without the formality of a lease, as required by Section 3744, Revised Statutes, where the amount to be paid is less than is customarily charged the public for the same quarters.

"2. A provision to authorize the President to appoint in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Army, for service in the Judge Advocate General's Department, in addition to the grades now authorized, officers of the grades of first lieutenant and captain.

"3. A provision to authorize the exchange of a strip of land, within the Aberdeen Proving Ground, for a tract of land situated inside the limits of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, upon the payment to the United States of such consideration, in addition to such tract of land, as the Secretary of War shall deem equitable.

"4. A provision that, during the present emergency, officers of the Army, accountable for public moneys, may intrust such moneys to other officers for the purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents, and the officers to whom the moneys are intrusted, as well as the officers who intrusted such funds to them, shall be held pecuniarily responsible therefor to the United States.

"5. A provision that the authority conferred upon the President by the Selective Service Act, approved May 18, 1917, be extended so as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in said act and acts amendatory thereof the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained, and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until it shall have been brought to a successful conclusion.

"The appropriation provides during the next fiscal year for an Army of practically 3,000,000 men, the pay being based upon an average pay of \$2,313 per officer and \$393.69 per man.

"Many of the estimates necessarily, in time of war, are uncertain. The committee has conducted its hearings upon this bill in executive session, making as full and complete an inquiry into the expenditures heretofore made by Congress as it possibly could under the circumstances.

"While some mistakes and delays have occurred, on the whole we think the country is to be congratulated that, after a little more than a year from the date of the declaration of war, our country has constructed a wonderful Military Establishment."

Amounts Appropriated.

The detailed amounts appropriated by the bill follow, with the fact noted in each case where a larger amount for expenditure in future fiscal years is authorized:

Contingencies of the Army, \$250,000.
Army War College, \$9,000.
Contingencies, military information section, \$1,500,000.
Expenses, military observers abroad, \$100,000.
United States Service School, \$82,810.
Contingencies, headquarters military department, etc., \$20,000.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, \$28,000.
Signal service, \$996,250,812.
Commercial telephone service, Coast Artillery, \$15,150.
Maintenance office of Provost Marshal General, \$15,762,000.
Washington-Alaska military cable service, \$147,445.
Pay, \$1,587,318,495.

Supplies, service and transportation, Q.M. Corps, \$689,557,390.
Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps, \$552,863,390.
Incidental expenses, Q.M. Corps, \$20,000,000.
Transportation of Army and its supplies, \$1,532,606,103.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$70,569,805.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$1,280,190,069.
Storage and shipping facilities, \$143,003,087.
Horses, \$70,000,000.
Barracks and quarters, \$175,000,000.
Military post exchanges, \$2,994,950.
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage, \$35,117,175.
Alaska roads, bridges, etc., \$100,000.
Barracks and quarters, Philippines, \$500,000.
Construction and repair of hospitals, \$60,000,000.
Quarters for hospital stewards, \$66,800.
Shooting galleries and ranges, \$348,110.
Maintenance Army War College, \$12,300.
Rent of buildings, Q.M. Corps, \$100,015.
Claims for damages and loss of private property, \$30,000.
Vocational training, \$75,000.
Medical and hospital department, \$267,408,948.
Hospital care, Canal Zone, \$60,000.
Army Medical Museum and Library, \$25,000.
Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$1,800.
Engineer Department, Engineer depots, \$50,000.
Engineer School, Washita Engineers Barracks, \$30,000.
Engineer equipment of troops, \$135,000,000.
Civilian assistants to Engineer officers, \$90,000.
Engineer operations in the field, \$892,000,000.
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippines, \$2,500.
Military surveys and maps, \$850,000.
Lithograph press, Fort Leavenworth, \$6,000.
Ordnance service, \$30,000,000.
Ord. stores, ammunition, \$390,000,000; authorized, \$706,486,991.
Small-arms target practice, \$75,200,000; authorized, \$84,073,725.
Manufacture of arms, \$50,000,000; authorized, \$207,324,325.
Ord. stores and supplies, \$93,400,000; authorized, \$350,299,360.
National trophy and medals, rifle contests, \$10,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$237,144,000; authorized, \$377,726,000.
Armored motor cars, \$75,550,000; authorized, \$272,422,500.
Authorization for ordnance supplies (authorized), \$500,000,000.
National Guard, arming and equipping, \$6,450,150.
Rifle ranges for civilian instruction, \$210,000.
Civilian military training, \$250,000.
Ordnance equipment for Home Guards, \$2,500,000.
Reserve Corps, quartermaster supplies, \$2,788,096.
Officers' Corps, Reserve Officers Corps, \$2,921,725.
Quartermaster supplies, schools and colleges, \$45,705.
Ordnance supplies, schools and colleges, \$1,138,700.

Total appropriated, \$9,583,349,808.61.

Total authorized, \$2,458,332,801.

Growth of the Army.

The total of enlisted men and officers on May 16, 1918, the report shows, was 1,506,152, exclusive of the last draft call. The strength of the respective branches of the Army on May 16, as shown by the report, follows:

Regular Army: Officers, 10,295; enlisted men, 504,677.
Reserve Corps: Officers, 79,038; enlisted men, 78,560.
National Guard: Officers, 16,906; enlisted men, 411,952.
National Army: Officers, 33,894; enlisted men, 510,963.

Total officers, 140,133; enlisted men, 1,506,152.

This table does not include the men accepted on the recent call to the draft, which was for 150,000 men, who were to report between April 26 and April 30, nor the last call, 233,742 men, to report between May 25 and May 30.

How the Army was increased from April, 1917, to Jan. 31, 1918, is shown below:

Officers, Regular Army.—April 1, 1917, 5,791; June 5, 1917, 8,389; Sept. 1, 1917, 12,945; Jan. 31, 1918, 13,803.
Officers, National Army.—April 1, 1917, 7,612; June 5, 1917, 8,389; Sept. 1, 1917, 2,945; Jan. 31, 1918, 13,803.
Officers, Reserve Corps.—Jan. 31, 1918, 39,717.
Officers, National Army.—Jan. 31, 1918, 2,879.
Officers, Staff.—Jan. 31, 1918, 62,129.
Enlisted Men, Regular Army.—April 1, 1917, 121,797; June 5, 1917, 190,068; Sept. 1, 1917, 308,145; Jan. 31, 1918, 493,105.
Enlisted Men, National Guard.—April 1, 1917, 174,008; June 5, 1917, 228,425; Sept. 1, 1917, 350,225; Jan. 31, 1918, 430,554.
Enlisted Men, Reserve Corps.—Jan. 31, 1918, 74,750.
Enlisted Men, National Army.—Jan. 31, 1918, 480,850.
Total Officers and Enlisted Men.—April 1, 1917, 309,208; June 5, 1917, 433,223; Sept. 1, 1917, 678,337; Jan. 31, 1918, 1,605,239.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Army Mine-Planter Service.

Favorably reporting the bill H.R. 9898, to establish an Army mine-planter service, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs makes no change in the House measure. The report reprints the endorsement by the Secretary of War of Major General Weaver's recommendation of this legislation, which will make of the mine-planter personnel a strictly military force. Heretofore the civilian force attached to the mine-planters has been a constant source of difficulty and inefficiency, men resigning or quitting their work frequently at most inopportune times. The bill provides that there shall be in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army an army mine-planter service, which shall consist, for each mine planter in service, of one master, one first mate, one second mate, one chief engineer, and one assistant engineer, who shall be warrant officers appointed by and holding offices at discretion of Secretary of War, and two others, four firemen, four deck hands, one cook, one steward, and one assistant steward, appointed from enlisted men, C.A.C. The Coast Artillery Corps is increased by such numbers of warrant officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to constitute the force provided by this act. Annual pay of warrant officers and enlisted men in grades established by this act shall be: Masters, \$1,800; first mates, \$1,320; second mates, \$972; chief engineers, \$1,700; assistant engineers, \$1,200; oilers, \$432; firemen, \$396; deck hands, \$216; cooks, \$360; steward, \$540; assistant stewards, \$288. The bill authorizes allowances and retirement for warrant officers; longevity and continuous-service computations, and the same ratios of war increase of pay for enlisted men as apply to the established arms of the Service.

Pension Increase.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reports the bill H.R. 9959, increasing rates of pensions of soldiers and sailors, amending it to read: "That the General Pension Act of May 11, 1912, is hereby amended by adding a new section, to read as follows: 'Sec. 6. That from and after passage of this amendment rate of pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of U.S. during Civil War, now on roll or hereafter to be placed on pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$30 per month. In case such person has reached age of seventy-five years and served six months, rate shall be \$32 per month; one year, \$35; one and a half years, \$38; two years or over, \$40 per month: Provided, That this

ment shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private."

General Deficiency Bill

The Senate on May 28 passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 12280, carrying, among other items, \$60,000,000 for housing Government war workers and the following service items:

Military Establishment.—Medical Department, \$33,000,000 in addition to the appropriations heretofore made.

Panama Canal sanitation, \$150,000, to continue available until expended.

Naval Establishment.—Pay, miscellaneous, \$1,250,000: Provided, That not exceeding \$100,000 of this amount may be expended for the collection of information abroad and at home.

Transportation, \$1,000,000; ordnance and ordnance stores, \$4,500,000; contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, \$40,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$1,644,000; contingent, yards and docks, \$265,000.

Training camps, \$11,000,000.

Repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, \$2,100,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$1,500,000.

Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$300,000.

Transportation of remains, \$300,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,000,000.

Engineering experiment station, Annapolis, \$8,000.

The appropriations contained herein under the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment shall be available for the payment of obligations on account of the existing emergency incurred prior to the passage of this act and which are properly chargeable to such appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 21 reported, without amendment, the bill S. 130, to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War.

The Senate Military Committee on May 25 made favorable report on S. 4459, amended to provide for the addition of the following to Paragraph 4, Section 1, of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917: "The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 3,000,000 men, organized, officered, and equipped as provided in the third paragraph of this section, such men to be called for training at such times and in such numbers as the President may direct."

Officers' Uniforms at Cost.

The text of Amendment 124, placed in the Military Academy bill by the Senate and now in conference, follows: "That all uniforms, accoutrements, and equipment required for any officer of the military or naval forces of the United States, including cadets at the Military and Naval Academies, shall be furnished and issued to such officers by the Government at cost price, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and the same shall be similar in quality and price for all officers of the same rank."

Coast Guard Personnel.

In favorably reporting H.R. 6979, to regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard, the House Committee on Commerce strikes out the section providing that "warrant officers and enlisted men when on detached duty, or when unavoidably detained or absent under orders from units to which attached, shall receive allowance for subsistence in lieu of quarters and rations, or commutation therefor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by proper authority." The committee adds a proviso "that an enlistment shall not be regarded as completed until the enlisted man shall have made good any time in excess of one day's loss on account of sickness, disease, or injury resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or any misconduct." Also a new section providing that "civilian instructors in the Coast Guard, after five years' service as such, shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, and after ten years of such service shall have the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the Coast Guard."

Volunteer Age Eighteen to Fifty-five.

The Secretary of War would have the voluntary enlistment ages extended to include men of fifty-five years, and he proposes a bill to authorize such a change in the law. He says in a letter to the Speaker of the House: "The maximum age limit for voluntary enlistment is now fixed at forty years. Every man above the age of forty years who is enlisted in non-combatant branches of the Service will make available for duty with line troops a man within the present age limits for all troops. Many men whose long experience as mechanics and artisans will make them particularly valuable to the various staff corps and departments may be thus secured instead of younger men without such experience, and the efficiency of the staff corps and departments thus increased. Mr. Lloyd-George recently announced that the British Government was preparing to extend the age limit for conscription to fifty years. Voluntary enlistments in the non-combatant branches of the U.S. Army of men to include those of fifty-five years of age would thus appear most reasonable. It is therefore requested that this proposed bill (S. 4607) be referred to the appropriate committee and that it be enacted into law at an early date:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of Sec. 7 of the Act approved May 18, 1917, be amended to read: "That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits for service in the staff corps and departments may be between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and that all other recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged."

National Guard Reappropriations.

The Secretary of War submits a proposed paragraph of legislation for inclusion in the general or other deficiency bill, providing "that any unexpended balances remaining on June 30, 1918, in the appropriations 'Arms, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918'; 'Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1918'; and 'Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard, 1918,' are hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditures for similar purposes during the fiscal year 1919."

Secretary Baker says that "the proposed legislation is deemed advisable in view of the fact that the original estimates for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1919 were based, by instructions, upon the only National Guard not in Federal service at the time the estimates were submitted; that is, the National Guard of Hawaii, and upon minor general expenses of the National Guard. The necessity for providing funds for the equipment and maintenance of the National Guard of the several states during the fiscal year 1919 has become more specifically apparent to provide for newly organized and reorganized units of the National Guard and it is therefore recom-

mended that the draft of proposed legislation be submitted to Congress."

New National Guard Units.

An accompanying letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau gives newly organized and recognized units of the National Guard as follows:

Recognized.—Arkansas, 1 regiment Inf.; Indiana, 1 regiment Field Art.; Iowa, 1 field hospital, 1 battalion Inf., 1 battery Field Art.; Maine, 1 company Inf.; New Jersey, 2 companies Coast Art., 1 regiment Field Art.; Tennessee, 2 regiments Inf.

Authorized but Not Inspected.—Arkansas, 1 battalion Engrs., 1 regiment Inf.; California, 5 companies Inf.; Florida, 3 companies Coast Art.; Iowa, 1 company Inf.; Maine, 2 companies Inf.; Missouri, 1 regiment Inf.; Oklahoma, 3 battalions Inf.

The following states have expressed their intention to organize new units:

Authorized.—California, 3 battalions Inf., 12 companies Inf., 6 companies Coast Art.; Iowa, 1 regiment Cav., 1 regiment Inf.; Maine, 1 regiment Inf.; South Dakota, 1 regiment Inf.; Texas, 3 regiments Inf., 6 regiments Cav.; Minnesota, 2 regiments Inf.; Washington, 1 regiment Inf.; Virginia, 1 regiment Inf., 1 battery Field Art.; New Jersey, 7 battalions Inf., 2 separate companies Inf.; District of Columbia, 1 regiment and 1 separate battalion Inf. (white), 1 separate battalion Inf. (colored), 1 battery Field Art., 1 troop-Cav., 1 Signal Corps company, 1 field hospital company, 2 companies, Coast Art.; Georgia, 1 regiment Inf.; Mississippi, 1 regiment Inf.; Arkansas, 1 regiment Inf. or Cav.

The conferees on May 24 reported agreement on S.J. Res. 152, to prevent rent profiteering in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Madden on May 22 submitted a number of bills, one for each department of the Government at Washington, calling upon the Secretary thereof to report to the House the number of men in his department liable to military service for whom he has requested and obtained exemption from military duty, the names and addresses of such persons, and the character of work they are performing.

Additional appropriations required by the Engineer Department of the Army, 1918 and 1919, reported to the Speaker of the House on May 21, follow: Fortifications in insular possessions, 1918, \$2,500; land defenses, Panama Canal, 1918, \$1,600; supply wharf, Fort De Lesseps, 1919, \$31,200; Fortifications in insular possessions, 1919, \$2,500; wharf at Honolulu, 1919, \$30,000; Sandy Hook Reservation, N.J., 1919, \$278,250; total, \$346,050.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Medals of Honor.

S. 4595, Mr. Chamberlain.—To amend provisions of existing law relating to award of medals of honor to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army so that the President is authorized to present, in name of Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. To present, but not in the name of Congress, a distinguished-service cross and ribbon, together with a rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the U.S. since April 6, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, with rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving with the Army since April 6, 1917, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall distinguish, himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; and said distinguished-service medal shall also be issued to all enlisted men of the Army to whom the certificate of merit has been granted up to and including date of passage of this Act under provisions of previously existing law, in lieu of such certificate of merit, and after passage of this Act award of certificate of merit for distinguished service shall cease; and additional pay heretofore authorized by law for holders of certificate of merit shall not be paid to them beyond date of award of distinguished-service medal in lieu thereof as aforesaid.

Each enlisted man of the Army to whom is awarded a medal of honor, a distinguished-service cross, or a distinguished-service medal shall, for each such award, be entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from date of distinguished act or service on which award is based, and each bar, or other suitable emblem or insignia, in lieu of a medal of honor, a distinguished-service cross, or a distinguished-service medal, as hereinafter provided for, shall entitle him to further additional pay at \$2 per month from date of distinguished act or service for which the bar is awarded, and said additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous but when the award is in lieu of the certificate of merit, as provided for in Sec. 3 hereof, the additional pay shall begin with the date of the award. Additional deeds of valor are to be recognized by bars, and for each other citation of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or enlisted man for gallantry in action published in orders issued from headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer he shall be entitled to wear a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

H.R. 12250, Mr. Davis.—To reimburse Horace A. Chouinard, chaplain in the 23d Infantry, for loss of certain personal property.

H.R. 12258, Mr. Kahn.—To protect the military and naval forces of the United States against venereal diseases.

H.R. 12280, Mr. Sherley.—Making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses.

H.R. 12281, Mr. Dent.—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

H.R. 12283, Mr. Husted.—Exempting the compensation pay, and emoluments of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy from the provisions of the income tax law.

ARMY ITEMS.

Bakery Co. No. 375, Q.M. Corps, N.A., has been organized at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by transfers from other bakery companies, from line and staff organizations in the Southern Department, and recruiting service.

There were six deaths from aviation accidents at flying fields in the United States in the week ending May 15. Two of the deaths occurred at Camp Taliaferro, Texas, and one each at Ellington, Kelly, Langley and Post fields.

The Ordnance Motor Instruction Schools at Clintonville, Wis., and Kenosha, Wis., were moved to Camp Hancock, Ga., on June 1.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, U.S.A., retired, Hawaiian Department, in order to help along the Island Grown Products Fair at Honolulu, June 10 to 15, in a bulletin dated April 13 invited all members of his command to participate. He arranged for a varied program of mili-

tary and athletic events. Capt. E. J. Carr, 25th Inf., and Capt. W. Phelps, Inf. R.C., 2d Inf., are designated senior and junior referees, respectively. The following is the committee in charge: Col. R. McA. Schofield, chairman; Major J. D. Dougherty, Q.M.C., N.G.U.S., secretary; Major W. W. Hicks, C.A., Fort De Russy; Major L. M. Judd, N.G. of Hawaii; Capt. Ernest J. Carr, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks; W. B. McLaurin, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks; W. Phelps, Inf. R.C., 2d Inf., Fort Shafter; R. Bolton, Q.M.R.C., 727 Lunalilo street; G. Wilson, M.R.C., Dept. Hospital, Honolulu; Lieut. E. H. Wisser, Engr. Res. Corps; Lieut. T. A. Tighe, marine barracks, naval station, Pearl Harbor; Lieut. D. Corey, asst. surgeon, Pearl Harbor; Mr. Howard N. Mosher, associate secretary, Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.

Col. Carl R. Darnall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in charge of the finance and supply division of the Surgeon General's Office, and not Col. Edwin P. Wolfe, as has been stated. The latter is one of Colonel Darnall's assistants.

Col. Robert C. Williams, U.S.A., who was recently assigned to command the 19th Infantry, has arrived at San Antonio, Texas, to assume his new duties. He was formerly attached to the 3d Infantry. Col. Edward P. Orton, Cav., U.S.A., who recently was stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived at San Antonio May 22 for duty as commander of the 304th Cavalry. Colonel Orton succeeds Lincoln C. Andrews, recently promoted to be a brigadier general.

OUR OPERATION AT CANTIGNY.

Although our operation against the position held by the Germans at Cantigny on May 28 is not to be exaggerated to undue proportions, it is unquestionably interesting as showing how our troops have acquired the technique of the war of positions. Hitherto smaller units of our men have been engaged in larger operations under British command, at Cambrai and in the March offensive with General Carey's ever famous "army" of miscellaneous units, and came through them with the reputation of being gallant and resourceful fighters. But Cantigny marks a distinct step in advance, since with the exception of what aid was given by the French tanks the entire operation was conducted by our officers in a sector northwest of Montdidier, where the Allied front curves sharply up toward Hangard, Albert, Arras and beyond, and where two groups of the American Army are holding the front, to the southward of French divisions in each case.

General Pershing's report of the attack, issued on May 28 at Washington, merely states that: "Our troops attacked on a front of one and one-fourth miles, advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny; we took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were small and hostile counter attacks broke down under our fire." The French War Office in its statement on the same day says that the Americans "brilliantly occupied a salient along a front of two kilometers and the strongly fortified village of Cantigny," while, to complete the official record, the German official statement of May 29 says, "west of Montdidier the enemy during a local advance penetrated into Cantigny yesterday." Through Associated Press dispatches from French and British headquarters we learn the additional details and the ones that throw light on the technique of trench fighting employed by our troops. The salient our men took is 2,000 yards long and 600 yards deep and the entire initial operation was carried out within an hour. After a heavy artillery operation beginning at 5.45 a.m., the troops left their trenches at 6.43 and covered the 600 yards' advance in ten minutes, carrying machine gun positions with hand grenades, being assisted in the advance by the French tanks. This meant an advance in the open and street fighting in the village of Cantigny itself. Within three-quarters of an hour our forces had consolidated their positions, the correspondent with the British army in that sector states, declaring this to be "an exceptionally short time for such an operation."

It must be remembered that this attack followed on a sharp assault made by the Germans on "one American division . . . in the same region" on the previous day, in which the enemy was completely repulsed at all points. This may have been the cause of our offensive so capably carried out at Cantigny, but in any case it reveals the fact that the German command was "feeling out" our lines at one or more points. Just how many troops we had engaged we are not likely to know for some time, but there must have been at least a division, since that would be the proportion of troops usually engaged in holding a mile to a mile and a half of the front nowadays in France. That the engagement was fought gallantly was to be expected. That it appears to have been technically perfect is the outstanding feature and the one on which we can congratulate ourselves since the effectiveness and speed with which it was carried through shows that the training of our officers and men has now arrived at an eminently satisfactory state. That the initial operation was not to be left undisputed is shown by General Pershing's report of May 29, which states: "In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine gun fire; renewed counter attacks broke down under our fire." Unofficial accounts of this assault say that the Germans delivered their counter thrust at Cantigny late in the afternoon of the same day after a heavy bombardment, which began at five o'clock and lasted for half an hour. "When the enemy advanced he was caught in an intense fire from the American guns and was compelled to retire without having come into close contact with the American Infantry." The significant feature of this repulse of the enemy's counter-attack is the perfect co-ordination of our Artillery with our Infantry, pointing in practice General Petain's formula for saving men: "The artillery conquers, the infantry occupies."

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to May 30 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 565; killed or prisoner, 1; killed by accident, 256; died of disease, 1,124; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 237; civilians, 7; gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes, 75. Total deaths, 2,556; wounded, 3,601; captured, 72; missing, 234. Grand total, 6,463.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of May 24-30, inclusive:

Killed in Action—Major: Lufberry, Raoul, Dieppe, France. Capt.: Clair, Frederick D., Philadelphia. Lieut.: McIlvaine, Francis A., Indianapolis.

Died of Wounds—Lieuts.: Johnson, Albert E., Collinsville, Conn.; Joyce, Whitney H., Unadilla, N.Y.

Died of Accident—Lieuts.: Barney, Walter Victor, Newport News, Va.; Genard, Aime D., Manchester, N.H.; Kurtz, Paul

B. Germantown, Pa.; Squires, George, St. Paul, Minn.; Wubben, Eugene Paul, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Died of Disease—Lieut.: Knapp, Lee Henry, Danbury, N.H. **Wounded Severely**—Majors: Carmack, John Frank, St. Louis; Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington, Ky. Capt.: Battin, John A., Watervliet, N.Y.; Burdell, William J., Hot Springs, Ark. Lieut.: Cane, Frederick H., New York.

Died, Cause Not Given—Lieut.: Gassert, Howell A., M.C.R., Bath, Beach, N.Y.

Prisoner, Previously Reported Missing—Capt.: Hall, James Norman, Colfax, Ia. Lieuts.: Crawford, James P., Warsaw, N.Y.; Hunter, Philip A., York, S.C.; Pedrick, Franklin Burche, Washington, D.C.

Missing in Action—Lieuts.: Koenne, Edward A., Rochester, N.Y.; Schafer, Walter B., Ottumwa, Ia.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from The Adjutant General: The following is an additional list of officers of the American Expeditionary Forces who have heretofore been reported as missing in action, but who, it has been ascertained, are now prisoners of war in Germany from information received by the American Red Cross from the International Red Cross in Geneva, the list being dated Berlin, May 11:

Interned at Camp Karlsruhe—Lieuts.: Crawford, James F., Warsaw, N.Y.; Edens, Louis M., Cabool, Mo.; Redmond, Maurice S., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Meredith, John J. (aviator), not known.

Navy Enlisted Casualties.

Herman Stallings, ship's cook, second class, U.S.N. R.F., was accidentally drowned May 19, while swimming in France.

The names of the three U.S. Navy men who were killed when the American tanker William Rockefeller was torpedoed by a German submarine on May 18 were: Ensign W. W. Lovell, U.S.N.R.F.; wife, Mrs. Gladys Roberts Lovell, No. 749 Union street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Charles R. Moore, water tender, U.S.N., Somerset, Pa.; and Edward F. Stiefvater, fireman, second class, Everett, Wash. Ensign Lovell was born at Greenbrier, W. Va., on April 25, 1889, and enrolled in the provisional rank of machinist, U.S.N.R.F., from Aug. 1, 1917. On April 22, 1918, he was promoted to the provisional rank and grade of ensign (engineering duties only). On March 11, 1918, he was detached from duty on the U.S.S. Powhatan and ordered to report to the supervisor, naval auxiliary reserve, New York; detached from duty in the office of the supervisor on April 22 and ordered to the William Rockefeller.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Cos. B and D, Engrs., Under Colonel Hodges.

The following statement was issued by the War Department on May 24: The units of the U.S. Engineers with the British Army, that took part in action between March 21 and April 3, were Companies B and D, 6th U.S. Engrs., under the command of Col. John N. Hodges, U.S.A. They were serving with the 5th British army, and as part of General Carey's forces, were under fire and in action between the above dates at Chaules, Moreuil, Demuin, Warfusse-Abancourt and Bois de Toillauw. The commanding officer, Colonel Hodges, was in command of the sub-sector occupied by his troops at the time. He later received commendatory letters from the commanding general, 1st British Cavalry Division, and the commanding general of the British 5th Army, in appreciation of the work of his command. Colonel Hodges, it has been announced, has been awarded the British Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services. For military reasons, no longer applicable, the identity of these units was concealed at the time of the engagement.

In addition to this award Colonel Hodges has been given the British Military Cross together with ten other American officers and four privates, this announcement coming from American headquarters on May 27. Most of the officers took part in the defense of the Luce Valley during the German offensive in March, being incorporated in the improvised army of General Carey. The four privates are cited for heroic conduct on the night of Feb. 23. At great risk they removed a burning car of munitions from an ammunition dump and placed it under a standpipe, flooding the car and extinguishing the flames.

Those cited, in addition to Colonel Hodges, are: Capt. Henry C. Galster, Lieuts. Daniel Berney, Frank A. Evans, Percy G. E. Hamlin, William A. Jacques, Cornelius T. MacCarthy, Roy R. McHenry, John W. Sherrick, William Augustus Williams and William F. Williams; Privates Thomas L. Arbuckle, Richard Parkinson, jr., Raymond Gibson Ricketts and Arthur P. Terrell.

Other Citations for Merit.

The British Military Cross also has been awarded to Capt. Thomas Edward Walker, of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, and to these eleven lieutenants in that service: Linwood M. Gable, Arthur Irving Haskell, James B. Clinton, Samuel Adams, Gouverneur Boyer, Harold Foster, John Gregg, Albert I. L. Jones, Baldwin L. Keyes, Guy D. Tibbetts and Harvey Updegrave.

The British Military Cross has been awarded to eleven officers and four men of the American Army fighting in France. Most of the officers took part in the defense of Luce Valley during the great German attack in March, being incorporated in the improvised army of Major General Carey, which held back the Germans for six days after they had broken through the British line in the region of St. Quentin. The four privates are cited for heroic conduct on the night of Feb. 23. At great risk they removed a burning car of munitions from an ammunition dump and placed it under a standpipe, flooding the car and extinguishing the flames. Those cited are Col. J. N. Hodges, U.S.A., who commanded the Engineers with Major General Carey; Capt. Henry C. Galster, Lieuts. Daniel Berney, Frank A. Evans, Percy G. E. Hamlin, William A. Jacques, Cornelius T. MacCarthy, Roy R. McHenry, John W. Sherrick, William Augustus Williams, and William F. Williams; Privates Thomas L. Arbuckle, Richard Parkinson, jr., Raymond Gibson Ricketts and Arthur P. Terrell. Colonel Hodges previously had received the Distinguished Service Order.

Far-reaching plans for the organization in France of a civilian labor force for engineering work behind the lines, to release American soldiers for duty at the front, were announced in Paris on May 23. Already more than 16,000 French, Italian and other laborers have been put to work on some of the approximately 1,000 jobs on which Americans were employed. The move is the initial step in a plan to free tonnage for other purposes by creating a civilian army behind the lines, which may eventually total 250,000 men, entirely, if possible, recruited from abroad. This will make it necessary to import American civilian labor. The men already procured include Chinese and Moroccans.

In response to the inquiry of the United States regarding the regulations in German prison camps, Germany has replied, through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, that

prisoners may be interviewed by inspectors without presence of witnesses, if previous notice of inspection has been given, otherwise witnesses must be present.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

By an order of the Acting Chief of Ordnance, made public on May 28, certain changes are made in the organization of the Ordnance Department. The chief purpose of these changes is to obtain greater freedom of action and increased efficiency in the operating divisions of the Ordnance Department, charged with the execution of the Ordnance program, by bringing the operating divisions more closely in contact with the Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The divisions under the new order are as follows:

(a) The Administration Division.—The name of the General Administration Bureau is changed to that of the Administration Division, without, however, any change in the work with which it is charged, which is administration of finance, personnel and property; the collection and dissemination of information other than statistical information, and the maintenance of relations with certain outside agencies.

(b) The Engineering Division.—The name of the Engineering Bureau is changed to that of the Engineering Division. The Engineering Division is charged with the preparation of designs and specifications of material and the decision as to types to be manufactured.

(c) The Estimates and Requirements Division.—Charged with the formulation of requirement schedules based upon the man power program dictated by the General Staff. This division is also charged with the statistical analysis of the work and progress of the Ordnance Department.

(d) The Procurement Division.—This division is charged with the purchase of all ordnance material, a task which includes the development of facilities for manufacture, as well as the letting of contracts where such facilities already exist.

(e) The Production Division.—Charged with the responsibility for production.

(f) The Inspection Division.—Charged with the responsibility of maintaining quality and uniformity in production.

(g) Supply Division.—To this division is assigned the entire task of storage and distribution of more than 50,000 different articles supplied by the Ordnance Department to the armed forces.

This form of organization places special emphasis upon the importance of production, and gives the freest rein to those divisions charged with that responsibility. The changes made do not, however, constitute a reorganization of the Ordnance Department. The achievements of that department during the past few months are considered to have demonstrated the soundness of the form of organization planned last fall, and finally established by official order on Jan. 14, 1918. It has been realized for some time that certain modifications and improvements in the plan of organization would be suggested by actual operation under that form of organization. The order just issued is an improvement and development of the plan of organization as it existed heretofore.

GRADUATION OF TEMPORARY ENSIGNS.

Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1918.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt made the address this morning to the 450 members of the class of Naval Reserve officers who have completed four months of special training at the Naval Academy, and handed his diploma to each one, carrying with it a temporary commission as ensign in the U.S. Navy. Eighty per cent. of the class have had previous college training, nearly every prominent institution of learning in the country being represented, and members are from thirty-eight of the states. The Assistant Secretary devoted a large part of his remarks to the opportunity which will be presented to these young men after the war to rightly interpret the Navy to the other people of the nation.

After prayer by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Academy, spoke briefly of the spirit and traditions of the naval service, and urged the members of the class to give to any task that was placed before them the utmost of their ability and effort. At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Roosevelt, the name of each member of the class was called successively, and each received his diploma from the hand of the official.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt urged the members of the class, upon their return to their homes, to combat the idea, which was sure to recur, that this country would not need military and naval preparation because there would be no war, and various false ideas about the Service. In conclusion, he said that the same high standard of acts would be required of them as was required and received from officers of the Regular Service. Mr. Roosevelt elaborated the idea that the members of the class would have an unusual opportunity at the close of the war of combating a wrong point of view which would certainly reappear, supported by the same old arguments; that we were not to have another war, and that an army of 1,000,000 men could be assembled within twenty-four hours. There would be a danger, Mr. Roosevelt said, that the Army and Navy would relapse into the condition in which they were after the Civil War, when we had neither ships nor men to any reasonable degree, and only one war vessel was built in fifteen years. Touching upon the ignorance of the general public in regard to naval matters, he told of an incident in which it developed that a high official of the Government thought that a battleship and a gunboat were the same. He said that the Army was the sister branch of the Service and to be supported just as the Navy. "They go together," he said. "The Navy takes the Army safely across, and the Army makes possible the Navy's operations on the other side. We must have a strong Army as well as a strong Navy." Mr. Roosevelt said that the Navy had been kept alive after the Civil War, though short in ships and men, by the work done at the Naval Academy, where officers were trained and kept in touch with the advance of naval matters throughout the world, so that when the time came when the country did take a greater interest in the Navy, we had trained officers who could handle the ships and men. He spoke of the fine spirit of the Navy, and said that he regretted that parental opposition had kept him out of it, and again, that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation had fixed the age limit so high that he could not enter a Reserve class if he lost his present job.

Those who completed their course to-day will be given leave for one week, and will then report for duty where assigned, mostly to vessels of the Atlantic Fleet. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Pogram, U.S.N., who has had general charge of the administration, discipline and drill of the class, spoke very highly of its members as a whole. "They have gone into their work with the finest possible spirit," he said, "and have accomplished a great deal in the limited time which the course has covered."

The new class of about 900 members will report about June 11, and will consist of officers of the Naval Reserves and Naval Volunteers and specially selected enlisted men of the Regular Service, who will be trained for temporary holders of commissions in the line, the Engineers and the Pay Corps.

The members of the class just graduated were appointed by the commanding officers of the different naval districts, and represent thirty-eight of the states and the District of Columbia. Eighty per cent. are college men, and nearly every

institution of university or collegiate rank, besides many of the notable preparatory schools, are represented.

A new class will be formed here on June 11, consisting of 700 members. Of these, 450 will take instruction leading to commissions as line officers, and 250 as Engineer officers. On June 17 a class of 200, who are candidates for temporary commissions in the Pay Corps, will begin work. The course for the latter will be six weeks, and it is anticipated that a second class of the same number will start when the first class leaves, so that 1,100 Reserve officers will receive instruction during the summer at the Naval Academy.

In instructing the new class, the same officers who have had charge of the disciplinary and executive work will continue, assisted by Ensign E. K. Hoover, one of the Reserve officers who has assisted with the present class, and by the following members of the class who have been specially designated to help with the new class: Dwight L. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ralph B. Brubaker, Los Angeles, Cal.; John A. Cleverly, Rowayton, Conn.; Edmond G. Hildner, Ann Arbor, Mich.; John H. Jones, Newbern, N.C.; Samuel W. Morris, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph N. Owen, Carlsbad, N.M.; Henry W. Reding, Armstrong, Kas.; John R. Shuman, Chicago, Ill.; Stephen S. Whitby, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick N. Worth, San Francisco, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Sextants are urgently needed for use in the U.S. Navy. Owners of instruments living in the vicinity of New York city are urged to bring them to the Branch Hydrographic Office, No. 78-80 Broad street, where they will be inspected and an appraised value placed upon them. Payment will be made to owners of the instruments accepted.

An American gunboat bound for Chungking on the Yangtze River on May 22 struck a rock ten miles from Ichang, which is nearly 800 miles from Shanghai. Although badly damaged she succeeded in reaching a port. Secretary Daniels has commended Clarence J. Case, coxswain, U.S.N.R.F., for gallantry in jumping into Cape Island Creek, Cape May, N.J., April 11, during a strong gale and rescuing from drowning the bridge tender, a man of seventy-three years old.

Navy G.C.M.'s.

Ensign Clarence F. Williams, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by a G.C.M., Feb. 11, 1918, at the navy yard, New York, was found guilty of absence from station and duty without leave and was sentenced to dismissal. He was recommended to clemency by four of the eight members of the court because of his inexperience in the customs of the service, and because of his excellent record. The chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be held in abeyance, and that Ensign Williams be placed on probation. Secretary Daniels recommended that the sentence be confirmed, and President Wilson did so. The proceedings of the case are given in C.M.O. 33, April 15, 1918, Navy Department.

Chief Boatswain Edward Cunningham, U.S.N.R.F., was found guilty by a G.C.M., on March 28, 1918, at the navy yard, New York, of knowingly and wilfully appropriating and applying to his own use subsistence stores of the United States intended for the naval service. He was sentenced to dismissal. The court recommended him to clemency "in consideration of his good character in a long sea-faring career; that his having been largely in merchant service, he was ignorant of naval customs and regulations and of the technical illegality of the acts charged; that they arose largely from a practical continuation of the system of supply necessarily inaugurated by him before the regular commissary system of supply was established and which as continued was a development of the system called 'saved rations,' whereby such exchanges have been made for the benefit of the messes." As Boatswain Cunningham was only found technically guilty, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be mitigated to a loss of pay amounting to \$25 for six months. This mitigation of sentence was approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The proceedings of this case are given in C.M.O. 36, April 22, Navy Department.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 24, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Oct. 15, 1917: Martin Donelson and Myron C. Baker.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Jan. 1, 1918: E. E. Curtis, D. H. Casto, C. W. O. Bunker, H. F. Lawrence, C. J. Holeman and G. D. Hale.

P.A. Surg. A. B. Hayward: surgeon, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Jan. 8, 1918.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Feb. 1, 1918: M. E. Higgins and G. W. Shepard.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons, with rank of lieutenant commanders, from May 15, 1918: E. W. Brown, D. G. Sutton, L. M. Schmidt, W. Chambers, S. Bacon, F. P. W. Hough, K. C. Melhorn, L. W. McGuire, J. A. Biello, G. C. Rhoades, A. J. Toulon and H. H. Lane.

Passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters, with rank of lieutenant commander, from July 1, 1917: J. J. Lechinger, jr., E. H. Douglass, R. K. Van Mater, W. S. Zane, J. C. Hilton, E. H. Van Patten, J. E. McDonald and E. G. Morsell.

P.A. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger to be a paymaster, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Aug. 7, 1918.

P.A. Paymr. F. T. Foxwell to be a paymaster, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Jan. 10, 1918.

Passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters, with rank of lieutenant commander, from May 15, 1918: R. H. Johnston, D. B. Wainwright, jr., W. H. Witterkind, G. P. Shamer, O. D. Conger, J. F. O'Mara, J. P. Helm, F. Baldwin, P. T. M. Lathrop, M. H. Philbrick, H. L. Beach, J. H. Knapp, J. L. Chatterton, F. E. McMillen and M. H. Karker.

Gunner F. G. Keyes: chief gunner from Feb. 15, 1918.

Mach. G. W. Robbins: chief machinist from Jan. 17, 1918.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Navy Nominations Confirmed by the Senate May 25, 1918.

The Senate on May 25 confirmed all the Navy nominations of May 20 and 22, published on page 1489, our issue of May 25.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been assigned to sea or shore duty as follows:

To sea duty—Capt. Frank H. Clark; Ensigns John M. Miller, Ernest S. Doane, (T) George H. L. Dolan, Thomas C. Macklin, N.R.F.; Brian P. Loeb, N.R.F.; Edward C. Riley, N.R.F.; Kavanaugh C. Dawney, N.R.F.; and Chandler Bennett, N.R.F.; P.A. Surg. Alexander B. Hayward and Frank P. W. Hough; Asst. Paymr. Frank A. Hooper, N.R.F.; Bsn. A. H. Clark, N.R.F.; Gun. (T) Samuel Parrish, Pharm. (T) Foster B. Redman, and A.P. Clerk (T) John J. Neighorn.

To shore duty—Lieut. (J.G.) Frank L. Elkins, Ensign (T) George H. Wheeler; Asst. Paymr. Theodore C. Coulborn, Vaughn C. Gunnell, and Peter B. Wood, N.R.F.; Ensign Milton Wilson, N.R.F.; Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe, P.A. Paymr. William G. Neill, Ensign William A. Chappel, N.R.F., and Asst. Paymr. Edward R. Collier, N.R.F.

Marine Corps orders and Coast Guard Gazette will be found on page 1532.

MARLIN ARMS BRANCH MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION

**Largest Producers of Machine Guns
in the World**

New York Offices
14 WALL ST.

Factories and General Offices
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, N.A. (colonel, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.), was honorably discharged on May 21 as brigadier general, N.A., only.

Major William L. Hallahan, chief signal officer of the 27th Division, N.G.N.Y., who left Camp Wadsworth, S.C., several weeks ago with a number of other officers, has arrived safely abroad. He has been in command of the 102d Field Signal Battalion, which is known as a fine outfit.

The following dismissals from the service of the United States after trial by G.C.M. have been announced in G.C.M.O. from the War Department, the dismissals to take effect on the dates given after the officer's name. Second Lieut. Archie M. Bruner, Q.M. Corps, N.A., April 12 for violation of 95th A.W.; 1st Lieut. James W. Hughes, A.S., S.R.C., April 18 for violation of 64th A.W.; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Behan, M.R.C., April 18 for violating 63d and 96th A.W.; 1st Lieut. Alanson D. Bartholomew, Jr., Inf. R.C., April 20 for violation of 61st A.W.; 1st Lieut. Harry O. Parsons, A.S., S.R.C., April 20 for violation of 61st and 64th A.W.

The filling up of the pioneer regiments on duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., with the provisional depot and corps troops under General Carleton is now progressing as quite a number of draft men have arrived.

The following regiments of the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., which were depleted of officers and men to fill up other regiments of the 27th Division, were on May 30 all filled up to war strength by draft troops. The 2d Pioneer Infantry, formerly the

14th; 2d Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, 51st Pioneer Infantry, formerly the 10th; 52d Pioneer Infantry, formerly the 12th; the 53d Pioneer Infantry, formerly the 47th; the 54th Pioneer Infantry, formerly the 71st, and the 55th Pioneer Infantry, formerly the 74th, had not been filled up on May 30, but expected to be almost any day.

Brig. Gen. Robert N. Getty, N.A., in relinquishing command of the 88th Division, N.A., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 23, expressed in general orders "his admiration for the zeal and energy displayed by both officers and men in their devotion to duty." General Getty also went on to say: "Now that the division, in the near future, is to be placed on a permanent basis, it is anticipated that your acquired experience and knowledge, your work will be carried on with renewed vigor, and will be rewarded by the formation of a fighting force unsurpassed by any other and worthy to take its place in the firing line in the defense of the liberties of the American people and of our Allies." Brig. Gen. W. D. Beach, N.A., assumed command of the 88th Division on May 24. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Bonnycastle, Inf. N.A., was on May 25 relieved from duty as division Q.M., and Major Napoleon W. Riley, Q.M.C., was assigned to duty as division quartermaster.

Band Leader Joseph H. Mode, of the 54th Pioneer Infantry (old 71st N.Y.), now on duty at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., who is a veteran of twenty-five years' service, has received his long service medal from the state of New York. His quarter of a century in the National Guard has not only won him this coveted decoration of solid gold but earns for him a brevet second lieutenantancy in the New York National Guard. All of his service has been in the old 71st up to the time it

became the 54th Pioneer Infantry. In his time he has answered the call of the President on three occasions. He enlisted as a private in Company D, April 26, 1892, and was transferred to the field music Jan. 7, 1893. He answered the call for the Spanish-American War on May 2, 1898, and served with the 71st in Cuba. He was appointed a band sergeant March 13, 1908, and principal musician Jan. 11, 1906, and was in this capacity when the regiment went to the Mexican border and on June 30, 1910, he became drum major. Previous to the call for the present war he organized an enlisted band from the ranks of the 71st and he has developed a mighty fine brass band. When his present regiment gets its quota of men, Band Leader Mode expects to get from them sufficient talent for field music. Mr. Mode, besides his talents as a musician, is one of the most sought monologists at Camp Wadsworth.

President Wilson has commuted the death sentence imposed by a G.C.M. on Pvt. George Abendschein, of Co. I, 115th Inf., at Camp McClellan, Ala., to twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. The President acted on the recommendation of Major General Morton, of the 29th Division. Private Abendschein was tried on charges of desertion, and of escaping from confinement three times.

OFFICERS' SCHOOL, 7TH DIVISION.

The Officers' Training School of the 7th Regular Division of the Army at Camp McArthur, Texas, was established on May 18, and is now in full swing. Major Fred W. Boschen, 56th Inf., commands the school, with the following assistants: Adjutant, Capt. Gilbert S. Brownell, 55th Inf.; Supply and Mess Officer, 1st Lieut. William T. Moody, 56th Inf.; Senior Infantry Instructor, Capt. Joseph N. Dalton, 55th Inf.; and Senior Artillery Instructor, 1st Lieut. Grayson C. Woodberry, 80th F.A. The following instructors and assistant instructor personnel have been detailed for duty as indicated:

Infantry Instructors: First Lieuts. T. R. Holmes, 55th Inf.; W. E. Wynne, 64th Inf.; J. I. Cohen, 56th Inf.; F. B. Taylor, 64th Inf.; E. E. Strassberry, 55th Inf.; K. W. Brockman, 34th Inf.

Artillery Instructors: First Lieuts. W. C. Rogers, 80th Field Art., and R. C. Wippricht, 79th Field Art.

Assistant Infantry Instructors: First Lieut. L. Simons, 55th Inf.; R. H. Warren, 55th Inf.; G. C. McKinley, 55th Inf.; J. D. Hargrave, I.R.C.; 2d Lieut. A. J. Touart, 56th Inf.; J. F. Pyfer, 56th Inf.; B. F. Madden, 56th Inf.; A. B. Foster, 56th Inf.; Officer Candidate Sergeants D. Watt, 34th Inf.; J. W. Baker, 34th Inf.; M. P. Kilgoyne, 34th Inf.; G. E. Hayes, 64th Inf.; D. E. Houser, 64th Inf.

Assistant Artillery Instructors: First Lieut. J. P. Ferguson, 80th Field Art.; 2d Lieuts. B. L. Davis, F.A.R.C., 80th Field Art., and E. Dovey, 80th Field Art.

The medical personnel assigned to duty are: First Lieuts. J. P. Thompson and H. F. Atwood, M.R.C., and Sergt. K. D. Brown, M.C.

31ST DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

A pretty incident, illustrating cordial feeling between an officer of the Regular Army and officers of the National Guard, took place at Camp Wheeler, Ga., in the 31st Division, when Col. George W. Kirkpatrick relinquished command of the 123d Infantry, after three months of service with the organization, while its National Guard colonel was attending a field officers' school at San Antonio, Texas. The one hundred officers assembled at regimental headquarters, and Capt. Leon Schwarz, as spokesman, feelingly told of their respect and regard for Colonel Kirkpatrick. A case of silver goblets was material evidence of the tribute. The 123d Infantry was formerly the 1st Alabama Infantry, home headquarters, Mobile, Ala., and has been in continuous federal service since the Mexican border call.

The French officers and non-commissioned officers attached to the 31st Division, National Guard, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., were on May 21 authorized to wear American uniform. They will be distinguished by a tri-color hat band (blue, white, red ribbon about one inch wide). The officers will wear, in addition, the American officers' hat cord; the enlisted men will wear no hat cord.

Lieut. George Michel, French Military Mission, has been designated as adviser in the automatic rifle section of the Division Infantry School of Arms, 31st Division, Camp Wheeler, Ga.

To conform to the most recent organization of the general staff of a division, the following assignments of attached officers in the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga., were made on May 4: G1 (Administration and Coordination)—Capt. John T. McEwen, instructor, Engineer Dept., Div. Inf. School of Arms; inspector of training of pioneer platoons, Inf., Hqs. Cos.; inspector of training in interior guard duty for the entire division; inspector of training of all units other than Infantry, Machine-guns and 56th F.A. Brigade and for general duties as noted in lecture, Army General Staff School, A.E.F. G2 (Intelligence)—Capt. Robert S. Henry, secretary technical course for brigade commanders, etc.; instructor Division Intelligence School, special work in "Operation" Section and for general duties, as prescribed in "Staff Manual." G3 (Operations)—Capt. W. W. Dick, inspector of Infantry training, inspector of rifle practice, general supervision of all divisional schools and for general duties, as prescribed in "Staff Manual." First Lieut. H. R. Potter, Inf., A.D.C., is assigned to the latter section for special work.

The following officers are detailed to the Fourth Officers' Training School, to be held in the 31st Division, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., on May 15, 1918: Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. William H. Beck, 121st Inf.; senior instructor, Field Artillery, Major Frank C. McAlpine, 117th Field Art.; senior instructor, Infantry, Capt. Archie M. Eaton; adjutant, Capt. R. L. Nathan, 106th Trains; quartermaster and mess officer, 1st Lieut. E. G. Burkhead, Q.M.C.; surgeon and instructor in sanitation and hygiene, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Beasley, M.R.C.; assistant instructors, Field Artillery, 1st Lieuts. D. O. Hickey, 116th Field Art.; John H. Cato, 117th Field Art., and George M. Cheney, 118th Field Art.; assistant instructors, Infantry, Capt. J. G. C. Bloodworth, 122d Inf., and Miles D. Savelle, 123d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. E. S. Hathaway, 121st Inf.; Lynn D. Sifford, 122d Inf.; Alexander D. Cameron, 123d Inf.; Thomas W. Dupree, 124th Inf., and Thomas E. Lipscomb, 124th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Oliver Kemp, 124th Inf.

The tennis championships of the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga., will be held on June 15, 16, 22 and 23. The division athletic meet of May 15 was won by the 124th Infantry which made 136 points out of a pos-

Infants' and Children's Wear at McCutcheon's

The Summer frocks for the little ones at McCutcheon's, made of Dimities, Chambray, Crepe and Domestic Ginghams, are most enticing. There are simple, sturdy Garments for romping children at play, and there are more elaborate clothes for dress-up occasions. All at moderate prices.

Play Dresses—

With Bloomers, of Blue and Pink Gingham. 2 to 6 years, \$2.50 and 2.95; 6 to 12 years, \$3.50 up.

Of White and colored Dimity, 2 to 6 years, \$3.75, 4.50 and 5.25; 8 to 14 years, \$6.75 to 10.75.

Boys' Wash Suits—

Oliver Twist models, 2 to 5 years, \$2.95 to 7.50.

Infants' Dresses—

French Hand-made in long and short sizes, \$1.50 to 37.50.

We also have an attractive line of Hand-Embroidered long and short Infants' Coats in Crepe de Chine and Cashmere, as well as dainty Hand-made Caps and Bonnets.

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons in a large assortment.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.



Bloomer Dress of
Pink and Blue Gingham.
Sizes 2 to 6 years, \$2.50.



Regulation Uniforms for Naval Officers

Tailored to measure only
Equipment of all kinds.
Send for illustrated catalogue and samples.

CAPS — SWORDS — BELTS — EMBROIDERY — RUBBER GOODS.

Campaign medal ribbons made to order and sent per return mail, from 35c. to \$1.00 each.

ED. H. HUTCHINS

103 Atlantic Street

Norfolk, Va.

THE FLYER'S GUIDE

An elementary guide-book for beginners

By Captain N. J. Gill

Net, \$2.00

An important handbook for the man who intends to become an airplane pilot. The author divides his subject into two main parts. The first deals in three chapters with the steps necessary to become a practical flyer and instructs in the art of taking care of an airplane. The second, also in three chapters, deals with the theory of flight and the principles of the internal combustion engine. Thus the learner, after having first been shown by practical instruction what to do is then given enough elementary mechanics to understand why.

Postage extra. At all book stores.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

THE ARMY FIELD NOTE BOOK

A Loose Leaf Note Book for Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army

By Major Howard Smalley, U.S.A.

Contains Condensed Reference Data from all the Army Manuals

It is a note book to which blank sheets can be added as desired. Its printed references can be removed; added to or rearranged as desired. It contains field message blanks, scale cards, data tables. It has a fastened pocket. Flexible waterproof cover. Fits the pocket. At all Bookstores and Camp Exchanges \$2.00. The Military Publishing Co., 42 Broadway, New York

Founded 1870.

St. Agnes School for Girls

Albany, N. Y.

Offers Special rates with all year home to daughters of Army and Navy Officers

Thorough College preparatory and general courses in Upper School.

Lower School for Younger Girls.

Rt. Rev. E. H. Nelson, President of Board of Trustees; Matilda Gray, Head Mistress of School.

sible 150. The other organizations gained points as follows: 118th Field Art., 135; 106th Engrs., 133; 117th Field Art., 132; 106th Field Sig. Bn., 129; 121st Inf., 121; 106th Am. Train, 121; 116th Mach. Gun Bn., 118; 122d Inf., 118; 118th Mach. Gun Bn., 109; 106th San. Train, 107; 117th Mach. Gun Bn., 105; and 116th Field Art., 105. General Lyon has detailed Major Lorin A. Greene, M.C., N.G.U.S., as division baseball officer, vice 1st Lieut. Harris R. Potter, relieved.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., May 20, 1918.

May 17 was a gala day at Camp Devens. A horse show for officers and enlisted men, held on the main parade ground, under the auspices of the 302d Field Artillery, attracted a large and brilliant audience of civilian spectators. Besides the usual standards, mounts were judged on their conduct under sights and noises, such as flags and shots. Two first prizes and one second were taken by Capt. Q. A. Shaw McKean, commanding Headquarters Troop. Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding 301st Infantry, rode his celebrated cavalry horse "Kingfisher" for one first and one second, and took third with another horse. The mounts shown by enlisted men in their events attracted well deserved applause. The show was concluded by two more diverting spectacles. An inter-allied relay race, ridden on government mules by teams of four officers each, representing the United States, Great Britain and France, was won by the American team. Another mule race was ridden by enlisted men in gas masks.

On the same day the 301st Engineers returned from their four-day field maneuver, the longest yet undertaken by an organization from this camp. The men were in excellent condition and were highly complimented by their officers for their conduct in the field. On account of the General Staff School, which begins this week, such regimental maneuvers have had to be called off for a time. On May 15 the fourth officers' training camp opened here, with nearly a thousand candidates.

The results of two general courts-martial were made public last week. Sergt. Ernst L. Flentje, Co. F. 301st Inf., has been sentenced to thirty years at hard labor for unpatriotic utterances. Pvt. John A. Spaulding, who

had been a candidate at the third officers' training camp, was acquitted of similar charges.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., May 27, 1918.

The 76th Division is filling up. With the transfer of men from Camp Upton and from the depot brigade here, the process is already nearly completed. The sudden increase of skeleton companies to war strength by the addition of partly trained men has thrown a tremendous burden upon all organizations. It is being capably handled. The time of reveille has been advanced from six o'clock to 5:30. Many of the division schools have been suspended. All efforts are concentrated upon incorporating the new arrivals and bringing them up to as high a level of training as possible.

The General Staff School for higher officers of the staff and line opened here last Monday under the direction of Col. Paul Azan, French military mission. Part of the training consists of field maneuvers, which are conducted with full strength platoons, one from each Infantry regiment, and co-operating units from all other branches of the Service. These sham fights are some of the most interesting and realistic spectacles the camp has yet witnessed.

The plan of reorganization of the 151st Depot Brigade now provides for the raising of the number of battalions from eight to twelve; and numerous promotions and transfers have resulted. Of attached officers 149 have been transferred from the division to the depot brigade; 55 Artillery officers have been transferred to Camp Gordon. The 296 successful Infantry candidates from the third officers' training camp were all ordered last Friday to leave at once for another camp. Lieut. Col. Moore N. Falls, who was head of the third training camp here and one of the most active and popular officers in the division, has gone to Camp Lee with the rank of colonel. Majors George L. Wertenbaker and Charles D. Winn, both of the 303d Field Artillery, were transferred from here and promoted to lieutenant colonels. Lieut. Col. C. A. Romeyn replaces Lieutenant Colonel Winn as acting division inspector.

84TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., May 12, 1918.

The various organizations of the 84th (Lincoln) Division have had a busy time for the past two weeks in taking "hikes," making camp and holding maneuvers out of the cantonment. Practically every unit of the division has already taken a march to a selected site, from ten to twenty miles from the cantonment, and spent from one to four days in camp. The 335th Infantry, in command of Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, and which is the largest Infantry unit in the division, built a "model camp" down at the old Kentucky National Guard rifle range, near Orell, and occupied it for four days.

Two popular officers have been called away from this camp during the past week. Brig. Gen. Augustine F. McIntyre was assigned to command of the 63d Field Artillery and left to join his command with the 38th Division at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. The officers of the 159th Field Artillery Brigade tendered Gen. and Mrs. McIntyre a dinner at the River Valley Club prior to their departure. The other officer called away was Col. Sydney A. Cloman, who has been commanding officer of the 159th Depot Brigade, and has been assigned to the 80th Division, which has been training Pennsylvania drafted troops at Petersburg, Va.

Major Gen. J. D. McLachlan, British army, head of the British mission in the United States, arrived at camp yesterday for a visit of a few days. Members of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, meeting in Louisville the past week, paid the camp a visit and watched the units at their daily work. Lieut. Louis Bazin, of the French army, has arrived from Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., to be a member of the local French party and carry on his specialized work in field fortifications. Lieut. A. George Meric, a member of the French mission here for several months, will leave early in the week to report in Washington.

Lieut. Col. John H. Allen, division surgeon, headed a "drive" last week to secure more doctors from Indiana. About twenty doctors from the camp volunteered to make a trip to a city in Indiana, meet with the Medical Association, and explain the need for more doctors to the members of the association. The results from the trip were very good, as about 125 physicians signified their interest, and asked for more detailed information. Several made applications for immediate examination, and Colonel Allen expects to secure the services of at least fifty new doctors as the result of this "drive."

Officers and men stationed at this camp are having the opportunity of "taking in" the famous Kentucky race horse meets. The first meeting of the season opened May 11, with the famous Derby of the new Louisville Jockey Club, staged at Churchill Downs track, which is only about five miles from the camp site. Arrangements have been made with the club managers whereby about 10,000 men are to be marched to the track, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of the two weeks of the races, and provided with free admission to see the races. Later in the season another meet will be held at Douglas Park track, which is only about two miles from the camp.

Surg. Gen. Report Blue, of the U.S. Public Health Service, made a tour of the camp Friday morning, during a visit to the Louisville offices of the Health Service.

NEW OFFICERS AT DUNWOODY.

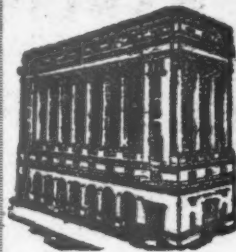
Dunwoody (Minn.) Naval Training Schools,

May 19, 1918.

Ensigns Stanley Kazmarek, Thomas Patterson and Chester Mayes (all U.S.N.), from Newport, Philadelphia and Portsmouth, have arrived in Minneapolis for duty. Ensign Kazmarek has been appointed battalion commander and is to have as aid Chief Gunner's Mate Cohen, U.S.N., newly detailed to Minneapolis from Norfolk. Chief Boatwain's Mate Paul Ausseresses, U.S.N., also from Norfolk, has been assigned aid to officer-of-the-day at Dunwoody Institute. Ensign Patterson and Ensign Mayes are at present officers-of-the-day at two of the barracks.

The commandant has been authorized to enroll a second unit of twenty-five men as student officers for the Naval Reserve Flying Corps for ground training at Dunwoody. Men of the first unit, having successfully passed their examinations upon arrival at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have been detailed in small groups to Akron, Pensacola, Miami and Key West for flight training. Chief Master-at-Arms W. Eastman, U.S.N.R.F., who was in charge of the first unit, has returned to

Men of the Army and Navy



No matter where you may be sent for training, you can—by the Banking by Mail plan—deposit your funds in this bank, which affords absolute safety for every dollar.

We also make a specialty of serving Army, Navy and Marine Corps men by the allotment plan.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H. Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C.

HARVEY MILITARY SERIES

BRITISH ARTILLERY EXPERIENCE—New Jan. 1

Former mistakes exposed and corrected. Great value to our Artillery Officers in training. Price \$1.00

SCOUT SNIPING—Just issued

Pershing demands Officers know before going over. British officers here lecturing using this book. \$1.00

FIELD TRAINING—SIGNALLING—Solano

Subjects Pershing demands that Officers must know. Some sent home to learn. Book written from field; most complete book printed. \$1.00

TANKS, GAS, BOMBING, LIQUID FIRE—Dion

No other book printed gives insight into these vital subjects. Author just back from the front. \$1.25

FIRST AID FOR THE TRENCHES—Hastings

Necessary for the man at the front. \$0.60

VICKERS MACHINE GUN HANDBOOK

Complete. \$0.60

GEO. U. HARVEY PUBLISHING CO.

109 Lafayette Street New York City

Made in U. S. A.

Moisture Proof

Beware of Imitations

LOCKHART SPIRAL SERVICE LEGGINGS

The original all wool wrapped Puttees. Procurable throughout United States from all leading retailers. LOCKHART SPIRAL SERVICE LEGGINGS, INC., Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Gun Cleaning Rags"

EXCHANGE OFFICERS:

COMPANY COMMANDERS:

Your men want the best "GUN CLEANING RAGS"

—we make the "BEST"—month's supply 10c.

Write for samples and prices.

Now on sale at 80% of the exchanges.

Approved by Ordnance Department.

ARMY SUPPLY CO., Inc. Factory, Salisbury, N. C.

Minneapolis, however, and has been commissioned ensign, to assist in the instruction of the new recruits.

Ninety-seven men of the second Hospital Corps Training School at the University of Minnesota depart next week for duty with the Atlantic Fleet aboard the hospital ship Solace. These men are now up for examination to be rated pharmacist's mates, third class. They will be replaced June 1 by a new company of 100 hospital apprentices from the Pacific coast.

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., May 17, 1918.

Governor Davis of Virginia visited this camp on Saturday, May 11, when he and his party were shown about the camp by the camp commander, Colonel Park, and the constructing quartermaster, Major Kebbon, and seemed to enjoy their trip. It was the opinion of all that this camp will become one of the very best in the country.

The representatives of the American Library Association arrived this week with over a thousand volumes. Since no building has yet been erected, a large room in the division headquarters building was turned over to them and the library service is being greatly enjoyed by the men and officers.

When this camp was started there were no transportation lines nearer than four miles, at Accotink or Mount Vernon. Now there is nearing completion the only Engineer Corps railway in the United States, a standard gauge track running off from the Richmond Southern. Six trestles and several fills are necessary, all the trestles being built by engineers, the 304th Engineers, the 102d Engineers and the 45th Engineers, each taking up the work where the other left off. We are justly proud of our achievements in the railroad line, both the standard and the narrow gauge, the French type, sixty centimeters center to center. Of this narrow gauge railroad there are some 12,000 miles laid in various parts of France, from railheads to within very short



AND 4 EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C., BRANCH
9% SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W.
CORNER OF K STREET

Military—Mufti and Sporting Tailors— Breeches Makers

Our facilities allow us to
complete Army and Navy
uniforms on exceptionally
short notice.

Self-measurement forms sent on request

Uniforms of cotton \$45 to \$55
Uniforms of wool \$75 to \$90
Overcoats . . . \$90 to \$100
Ready to wear Overcoats \$75

Post Exchanges Take Notice MILITARY SUPPLIES

Immediate delivery on Insignia, Chevrons, Hat Cords,
Campaign Bars, Leggings, etc. Send for Price List and
Samples. All merchandise strictly regulation.

MUNTER BROS.
491-493 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Wholesale Only

distances of the fighting trenches. We have laid around
our camp at least ten miles of the "toy" railroad, which
is doing man-size work, however, each train taking the
place of several large trucks.

The consulting engineer of construction work at this
cantonment gave a very enjoyable river trip to a large
party last week. A large excursion boat was chartered,
going first down the river, touching at Indian Head and
Quantico and back up the Potomac to Alexandria and
Washington.

The most appreciated thing at this camp is the out-
door amphitheater, located in a wooded ravine. A large
platform was built in the lowest portion, over a little
creek. Of an evening there are boxing and wrestling
matches, amateur stunts, "movies" on a screen erected
at one side of the platform and community "sings" in-
dulged in. The acoustic properties of this ravine are
remarkable. This rough platform will undoubtedly be
greatly improved upon later and would make an ideal
setting for such plays as Shakespeare's "As You Like
It," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and others.

Through the generosity of the contractor, Mr. P. F.
Gormley, of Washington, we will shortly have a large
orchestra and band which will furnish music, and in-
teresting and enjoyable concerts are looked forward to
eagerly. This orchestra and band will not even be sub-
sidized by Uncle Sam, who unfortunately does not yet
think Engineers need such things, and we are all very
grateful to Mr. Gormley for the great things he has
made possible.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 29, 1918.

The bridge party of Mrs. Coiner and Mrs. Ganoce on Wednes-
day was exceptionally pretty and was enjoyed the more because
the war work has crowded out parties to a great extent this
year and a game of bridge is a rare treat. Cullum Hall was
pretty in blue and yellow flowers for the occasion. Mrs. Ennis
received the guests with the two hostesses and bade good-bye
at the same time, for she was leaving the next day to join
Colonel Ennis at Fort Sill. The bridge prizes were won by
Mrs. Thorpe, first; Mrs. Gee, second; Mrs. Fieberger, third, and
Mrs. Henderson, fourth, while the consolation fell to Mrs.
Walthall. Tea and coffee were poured by Mesdames Fieberger,
Willcox, Robinson and Carter, and the ladies assisting with
refreshments were Mesdames Ennis, Bull, Walthall, Morrison,
Crittenberger and Thorpe.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Col. Walter Grant, now in France, and her
sister, Miss Comiskey, of Brooklyn, were recent guests of
Capt. and Mrs. Dixon. On Saturday Mrs. Crittenberger had
a luncheon for Mrs. Grant and for Mesdames Martin, Morrison,
Weaver, Knudsen, Dixon and Miss Comiskey. Major W. B.
Ewers, M.R.C., and Mrs. Ewers were the over-Sunday guests
of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Gen. and Mrs. Alvord were guests
of Col. and Mrs. Martin last Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Matheson
had a pleasant four-table bridge party on Friday, when prizes
were won by Mrs. Cramer, Colonel Gee, Major Dunn and Cap-
tain Hannum. Mr. William Orr, of the Educational Board of
the Y.M.C.A., was the guest of Mrs. Willcox at luncheon on
Sunday.

Mrs. Ganoce is spending a few days in New York visiting

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies at Lowest Rates

84 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY. Phone 5500 John

friends. Major Thomas Hayes spent a day here recently, the
guest of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Mrs. Jadwin, wife of Gen.
Edgar Jadwin, now in France, was a recent guest at the hotel.
Mrs. Martin had a few ladies come in at the club on Saturday
to have a cup of tea with Mrs. Henderson, daughter-in-law and
guest of Mrs. Robinson.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Matheson for the week-end were Mrs.
Charles F. Mason and the little Misses Mary Eula and Virginia
Mason and Miss Camilla Lippincott, of Washington. Colonel
Robinson has gone to Baltimore to visit his son, who is doing
war work there. Mrs. Webster, wife of Mrs. Liggett, wife of
General Liggett, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Martin.

The Monday Card Club, which met throughout the winter as
a war work benefit, closed its season yesterday. Mrs. Fieberger
and Mrs. Coiner winning the prizes of thrift stamps. General
Darrach was at West Point for a day last week and was greeted
by many of his old friends. Mrs. Porter, of Montclair, was
at the hotel with a party of friends.

The Tuesday Club met for the last time this season with
Mrs. Fieberger. The tournament winners were Mrs. Nichols,
first; Mrs. Robinson, second, and Mrs. Timberlake, third.

The lecture given on Friday by Colonel Applin, of the British
army, to officers, cadets and residents of the post, was one of
the most thoroughly enjoyed war talks ever heard here.
On Monday funeral services were held at the Church of the
Sacred Heart at Highland Falls for the late Monsignor Cornelius
O'Keefe, who for the past twenty-seven years was rector of
that church and also of the Catholic Chapel of West Point.
Many officers from West Point attended the funeral, one of
the largest ever seen here. Many visiting clergy were in at-
tendance. Interment was in the West Point Cemetery, and the
U.S.M.A. band played the funeral march as the procession
passed onward to the cemetery.

In the closest and best played game of the season the Army
baseball team defeated Fordham by a score of 1 to 0 on May
25. Hazelhurst, the first baseman, put over the one run
scored during the game in the second inning on a hard drive
through shortstop by McCarthy, the Army's catcher. Murrill
was on the mound and was not only steady throughout the
game, but was ably supported by the team.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

AMES.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 6, 1918, to Lieut.
Col. John R. Ames, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ames a
son, Richard Haight Ames.

COUGHLIN.—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio
of San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1918, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs.
T. M. Coughlin, U.S. Cav., a daughter, Elizabeth Anne
Coughlin.

CRAIG.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., May 26, 1918, to Capt.
and Mrs. Louis A. Craig, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Louis
Aleck Craig, Jr.

GRAHAM.—Born at San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1918, to
Lieut. and Mrs. Ivan M. Graham, U.S.N., a son.

MOORE.—Born at Charleston, S.C., May 24, 1918, to Lieut.
Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Moore, U.S.N., a son, James Denis
Moore, Jr.

POOR.—Born at New Orleans, La., May 8, 1918, to Capt.
and Mrs. Charles Longstreet Poor, N.N.V., a daughter, Martha
Cleveland Poor.

RABORG.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 13, 1918,
to Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Raborg, 81st Field Art., U.S.A., a
daughter, Ann Lee Raborg.

RAWLS.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., April 25, 1918, to Capt.
and Mrs. W. A. Rawls, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

RHEA.—Born on May 25, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Powell
M. Rhea, U.S.N., a daughter, Anne La Villebeuville Rhea.

TAYLOR.—Born at Seattle, Wash., May 15, 1918, to Capt.
and Mrs. Victor V. Taylor, U.S.A., a son, Henry Landes Taylor.

MARRIED.

BISCOE—ALDRICH.—At New York city, May 27, 1918,
Lieut. Col. Earl Biscoe, N.A. (captain, U.S.A.), and Miss
Edith Marion Aldrich.

CROWELL—WHITTLESLEY.—On May 23, 1918, Lieut.
Thomas Irving Crowell, Jr., O.R.C., and Miss Pauline
Whittlesley.

HARRIS—VADNER.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, May 21,
1918, Lieut. Fisher S. Harris, 63d U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret
Vadner.

HARVEY—HAMILTON.—At St. Mary's, Ohio, April 26,
1918, Lieut. George Gerald Harvey, I.R.C., and Miss Rhoda
Mae Hamilton.

LANDO—MATTIAGE.—At Mount Vernon, N.Y., April 25,
1918, Lieut. Comdr. Ellis Lando, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Lake-
nan Mattiage.

LEONARD—O'BRIEN.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., at five a.m.,
April 5, 1918, Capt. John W. Leonard, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss
Eileen O'Brien.

MULLINS—TAYLOR.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 22,
1918, Capt. C. L. Mullins, U.S.A., and Miss Ida Taylor.

MURPHY—KLEIBER.—At Fort Brown, Texas, May 19,
1918, Capt. D. N. Murphy, 57th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine
E. Kleiber.

RENDALL—STRONG.—At New York city May 12, 1918,
Chaplain James Hawley Rendall, U.S.N.G., and Miss Frances
Gualdo Strong.

SCOTT—BEALL.—At Washington, D.C., May 21, 1918,
Lieut. Winfield H. Scott, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanette Virginia
Beall.

SLAUGHTER—MILLS.—At Washington, D.C., May 25,
1918, Capt. Lawrence A. Slaughter, Jr., U.S.R., and Miss
Dorothy Margaret Mills.

STANFIELD—CATLIN.—At Hartford, Conn., May 29,
1918, Rev. Jesse A. Stanfield and Miss Marion Catlin, daugh-
ter of Major and Mrs. Edward H. Catlin, U.S.A.

SUTTON—LONG.—At Piedmont, Cal., May 4, 1918, Capt.
Charles Z. Sutton and Miss Amy Long, daughter of Brig. Gen.
and Mrs. Oscar Fitzalan Long, U.S.A.

WARREN—MACADAM.—At Schofield Barracks, Hawaii,
May 1, 1918, Capt. William L. Warren, U.S. Inf., and Mrs.
Helen Campbell Macadam.

WHARTON—MYERS.—At Radnor, Pa., May 30, 1918, En-
sign Henry R. Wharton, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss Margaretta Dixon
Myers.

DIED.

BARNEY.—Died at U.S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.,
May 21, 1918, Paymor. Edward Selby Barney, U.S.N.

FAIRFAX.—Died at Westminster, Md., May 25, 1918, Mrs.
Josephine Foote Fairfax, widow of Rear Admiral Donald Mac
N. Fairfax, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Rear Admiral
Andrew H. Foote, U.S.N.

GALLOWAY.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 23, 1918,
Anna L. Galloway, widow of Lieut. Charles Douglas Galloway,
U.S.N.

GASSETT.—Died in France, 2d Lieut. Howell Allyn Gassett,
Marine Corps Reserve.

LEARY.—Died May 20, 1918, at Fort Screven, Ga., Paul
F. A. Leary, aged seventeen years and eight months, son of
Master Electrician John F. Leary, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

LIPSCOMB.—Died at Jackson Barracks, La., May 4, 1918,
Mrs. Lee M. Lipscomb, mother of Mrs. McLeary, wife of
Major S. H. McLeary, C.A.C., and of Mrs. Cordiner, wife of
Capt. D. C. Cordiner, C.A.C.

NAILE.—Died at Norristown, Pa., May 25, 1918, Comdr.
Frederick Irvin Naile, U.S.N., father of Comdr. Frederick R.
Naile, U.S.N., now on active duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

OVENSINE.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 27, 1918,
Sallie Yeatman Owensine, wife of Brig. Gen. Samuel Owensine,
U.S.A., retired, and mother of Col. A. T. Owensine,
Inf., U.S.A., and of Lieut. E. G. Owensine, U.S. Inf.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED

MILITARY INSTRUCTORS' MANUAL

By CAPTAIN JAMES P. COLE, U.S.A.
Instructor 3rd Battalion, 17th Provisional Training Regt.,
Plattsburg, N.Y.

and
MAJOR OLIVER SCHOONMAKER, N.A.
Asst. Instructor 3rd Battalion, 17th Provisional Training Regt.,
Plattsburg, N.Y.

Just what you want to know about Infantry Drill Regulations,
Physical Training, Use of Modern Arms, Map Reading and
Sketching, Articles of War, Army Regulations, Signalling,
Guard Duty, Trench Warfare, etc., with the unimportant tech-
nical matter eliminated.

Price \$2.00

THE SUPPLY TRAIN

ITS ORGANIZATION AND WORK

By MAJOR OLIVER SCHOONMAKER, 303rd Infantry

and
CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. JUNE, 301st Supply Train

THE ONLY BOOK ON THIS SUBJECT EVER PUBLISHED

Price \$1.50

MANUAL OF GRENADES AND BOMBING	WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS WITH LATEST CHANGES	Many men have lost their hearing.
By Major William Kirby, U.S.A. Price \$1.00	Infantry Drill Regula- tions (cloth) \$.50 Infantry Drill Regula- tions (paper)30 Interior Guard Duty (cloth)50 Interior Guard Duty (paper)25 U.S. Army Regula- tions1.00 Non-Commissioned Of- ficers' and Privates' Manual50	A SAFETY EAE DEUM PROTECTOR may save yours. Price \$1 a set
MANUAL OF GAS IN ATTACK AND DEFENSE	ELEMENTS OF TRENCH WARFARE Col. Wm. H. Waldron Price 75c	LEARN TO SIGNAL Get a FLAG SIGNAL IN- STRUCTOR. Price 25c
By Major William Kirby, U.S.A. Price \$1.00		BLUEJACK- ETS MANUAL 6th edition 1918. Price \$1.00

Any Military or Naval Book Desired

EDWIN N. APPLETON, Inc.

Publishers and Booksellers

1 Broadway

New York

BOMBS AND HAND GRENADES BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

By Captain Bertram Smith

A handbook covering the whole subject of explosive
missiles, bombs, rifle- and hand-grenades, fuzes, and
their use in attack and defence.

Detailed diagrams or full descriptions—in most cases
both—are given of fifteen types of British bombs, five
French and ten German, showing their construction,
peculiarities, how to use them and how to render useless
when necessary.

A clear, precise and simple digest of necessary in-
formation on this vital subject, and equally suited for
both officers and men.

Price \$2.00 net. Postage extra. All bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

(Continued from page 1529.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 25—Major J. N. Wright detached Marine Barracks,
navy yard, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New
York, N.Y.

MAY 27—Capt. D. H. Owen detached Marine Barracks,
navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to sea.

MAY 28—Capt. Jacob Jacobowitz, A.Q.M., detailed as an
assistant quartermaster and detached 8th Regiment, Galveston,
Texas; to 7th Regiment, Cuba.

First Lieut. E. B. Hammond detached recruiting district,
Portland, Ore.; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island,
Cal., for further transfer East.

MAY 29—Mar. Gun. Lloyd E. H. Nelson, M.C.R., appointed
a marine gunner, Provisional in Marine Corps Reserve, and
assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Note.—Second Lieut. K. P. Culbert killed in airplane acci-
dent, May 23, 1918, A.E.F.

Second Lieut. H. A. Gassett, M.C.R., died May 16, 1918.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MAY 24—Second Lieut. H. G. Hemingway, shore to ship.

Third Lieut. C. C. von Paulsen, ship to shore.

MAY 25—Second Lieut. J. R. Besse, shore to ship.

First Lieut. T. A. Shanley to another ship.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. L. R. MacHale, shore to ship.

MAY 27—Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch, ship to shore.

STATE FORCES.

The De La Salle Institute Cadets were reviewed by Brig.
Gen. George R. Dyer, N.Y.G., in the armory of the 12th Regi-
ment, N.Y.G., New York city, May 17. The cadets, a highly
trained body, were under command of Lieut. Francis J. Lough-
lin, who for many years has served with the 12th, including
service in the Spanish War. The cadets were put through a
battalion drill which was most creditable, under the direction
of Lieutenant Loughlin. The inter-company competitive drill
for the colors was won by Company B, Capt. John B. Lynch
commanding. The attendance was very large, and the General
congratulated Lieutenant Loughlin, the instructor, on the show-
ing made.

The 7th Infantry, N.Y. Guard, was reviewed on Red Cross
field day, May 25, on the sheep meadow in Central Park by
Governor Whitman before a large crowd. The French military
band, detailed by the French government to represent the army
of France during the Red Cross War Fund drive, and the
haki-clad Woman's Motor Corps were present at the reviewing
point when the 7th, under Colonel Falls, marched on the field.
More than 7,000 men and women formed a hollow square around
the meadow, and solicitors in Red Cross uniforms passed
through the crowds with much success.

The 14th Regiment of the New York Guard, Col. F. W.
Baldwin, was reviewed in its armory on the night of May 23
by the Association of Former Officers, Veterans of the Civil War
and Veterans of the Spanish-American War. This is an annual
event and was largely attended. In addition to the review there
was a physical drill by the 1st Battalion, evening parade and
dancing.

9TH N.Y., COL. J. R. DELAFIELD.

Governor Whitman of New York, who reviewed the 9th
Coast Artillery Corps of the New York Guard, Col. J. R. Dela-
field, in its armory on the night of May 24, in a public address
gave well-deserved praise to the old National Guard of the
state now in the U.S. service, and also to the recently formed
New York Guard. Governor Whitman spoke from the platform
of a ten-inch gun, used in armory instruction. In addition
to the review by the Governor there was an exhibition of street
riot and machine-gun drill. A drill of the Woman's Motor

Corps, under the command of Capt. Helen Bastedo, drew cheer after cheer from the large audience. Previous to his arrival at the armory Governor Whitman and staff was entertained at dinner by Colonel Delafeld at the Union Club. Other guests present included Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. Henry P. Davidson, Mr. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mr. F. C. Harriman, Mr. Alexander J. Hemphill, Mr. Edward W. Sheldon, Mr. Samuel Sloan, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Col. John J. Byrne, U.S.N.G.

23D N.Y.—COL. L. J. PRAEGER.

Interesting events marked the review of the 23d Infantry, New York Guard, at the armory on May 25 by the Veteran Association of the old 23d N.G.N.Y. After an enjoyable band concert there was a presentation of a national color to the 23d Infantry by the Veteran Association. The address was made by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, former chaplain of the 23d. Col. Frank H. Norton, late commanding the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y. (now 106th Infantry, U.S.N.G.), when it was mustered into the United States service for the European war, together with President John H. Shearman, 1st Vice President George H. Turnbull and other officers and members of the association, formed the presentation party. Chaplain Frank H. Townley, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, dedicated the colors immediately after their acceptance. Then followed a review of the regiment, under Col. L. J. Praeger, by the Veteran Association of the 23d, and also a regimental drill, the regiment making a fine showing in both events.

Quite an innovation was the demonstration of British bayonet fighting and games by a squad from Company I, Capt. W. D. Wilkes. This exhibition was the best of its kind that has been seen hereabouts and was made possible by the instruction received at the officers' school, under Major Brown and Sergeant Major Covington, of the British army, on duty as instructors in the United States by permission of the British government. The men used blob sticks in illustrating, thrusting and parrying. Each blob stick was tipped with a rubber ball to prevent injury to the opponent in advancing, and had a wire loop in various positions through which the opponent endeavored to thrust his bayonet. The long point, the withdrawal and the short point were illustrated. The front rank showed the long thrust into the dummies from a standing position and the rear rank, the long thrust into the dummies, advancing at quick time. The final movement was an assault as carried on when going over the top. The dummies illustrating German troops, dressed in field gray uniforms and helmets, had been prepared especially for the demonstration.

A regimental evening parade and salute to the colors, under Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairseris, was the concluding military event, and it was very handsomely performed. There was dancing for members and guests, which many of the large and enthusiastic audience enjoyed.

During a recent regimental drill Major Ethelbert Green, 3d Bathn., was presented by the officers and men of his command with an eighteen carat, twenty-two jewel illuminated Waltham watch as a token of esteem. Major Green has served twenty-one years in the old regiment, and was with the 14th N.Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain.

69TH N.Y., COL. JOHN J. PHALEN.

Old memories were revived in the armory of the 69th Regiment of the New York Guard on the evening of May 24, when that command was reviewed by Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, N.G.N.Y., retired, a former commander of the old 69th, now known as the 165th Infantry, which is fighting in France. It was in May, 1898, twenty years ago, that General Duffy marched away proudly at the head of the 69th New York Volunteers, mustered into the United States service for the war with Spain. It was as fine a body of men as ever left the City of New York, and the regiment was filled to its full war strength with ease. The only difficulty at that time was in refusing applicants for enlistment.

The review on May 24 celebrated the departure of the old regiment for the Spanish War, and the presentation of a very handsome stand of colors to the 69th Regiment Camp of Spanish War Veterans by the Hon. John Whalen. In addition to the Spanish War veterans, there were several of the old Civil War Veterans of the 69th present, and the veterans of these two wars were formed in line together during the presentation of the colors.

General Duffy had an honorary staff which included ex-Captains Kennedy, Delaney and Maguire, Lieutenant Massarene and Dr. Fuchsius. The regiment made a fine showing during the review, which was under Colonel Whalen. The companies were all solid, good looking units, with no blank files, and the regiment preserved splendid steadiness. After the review Mr. Whalen, in a neat speech, praised the loyalty and gallantry of the old 69th during the Civil, Spanish and European Wars, and also praised the work of the new 69th, and then presented the colors. They were blessed by Monsignor Mooney, of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The latter also made an interesting address, touching on the patriotism of the old 69th, and he also spoke good words for the men. Commander Gannon, of the Spanish War veterans of the 69th, made a suitable speech of acceptance.

The evening parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Costigan, and was a very handsome ceremony. The regiment assembled promptly at the appointed time, and there were no annoying waits. After a salute to the colors the regiment was dismissed and there was dancing. A large audience enjoyed the event and the regiment was frequently applauded. In the Colonel's room interesting remarks were made by General Duffy, Colonel Phalen and others. General Duffy spoke of the old 69th and the new, and paid a kindly tribute to the courtesy of Gen. Daniel Appleton, in taking the 300 men of the 7th drafted to help fill up the 69th at Camp Upton, with some other drafts, in person there. He also said the men of the 7th sent to the 69th were all fine material. Colonel Phalen praised the long career of General Duffy of forty-one years in the Guard, and said that he and all the other veterans of the 69th were welcome at all times at the armory, and that it was a great honor to have them. A collation was served the special guests, which was detail from the National League of Woman's Service, of 257 Fifth Avenue, superintended and served splendidly. Lieutenant Devine has organized a Machine Gun Company, which has been mustered into the regiment, and he has been selected as its commander.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

F. M. R.—You cannot attend an ordnance training camp without enlisting. If you qualify for commission, you may be appointed a second lieutenant, Ord. N.A., if vacancies exist; if no vacancies, you would be held to service as a sergeant of ordnance. See a recruiting officer or write to Ordnance Department.

E. B. R. asks: Is it possible, under existing regulations, for a man under draft age (nineteen years, six months) to obtain a commission in the U.S. Guards? Answer: No commissions issued to men under twenty-one.

J. D. D. asks: (1) What is the present status of the proposal to authorize the President to fill temporary vacancies in the Regular Army by selection? Has Congress acted upon the matter? (2) Are officers holding Regular Army commissions eligible for promotion by selection into the National Army? Answer: (1) You probably have in mind the bill to authorize the President to fill temporary vacancies in the Regular Army lineally, but without the submission of such temporary nomi-

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE
Mandleberg
RAYNOFF
WEATHERPROOF COAT

OFFICERS' SERVICE WEATHERPROOFS



with rubber or oil silk interlinings. The latter, by excluding fresh air, induce condensed moisture inside the garments which is more dangerous than the effects of rain. Thousands of our Army Officers are now wearing the RAYNOFF Weatherproof Coat. Every Officer should get one before "going over".

We are also the foremost manufacturers of Reversible Leather Coats and Vests for motor and aviation wear.

The RAYNOFF Coat can be procured at all first-class Military Outfitters, Clothiers and Furnishers. If your outfitter cannot supply you, write us direct for illustrated circular, and we will furnish you with the name of the nearest dealer.

THE RAINWEAR COMPANY, Ltd., Sole Mfrs.

19 West 34th Street, New York City

LONDON

MANCHESTER

NEW YORK

nations for confirmation by the Senate. This bill has become a law. Congress has not considered any bill to promote in the Regular Army by selection. (2) All appointments to the National Army are by selection. See the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917.

H. J. K.—The Navy Department has issued no orders authorizing distinguished service cross, wound and war service chevrons along the lines of the War Department General Order No. 6, 1918. In the recent statement to which you refer regarding number of officers in the Navy, there was nothing to show how many were warrant officers. On July 1, 1916, there were 2,086 commissioned line officers, 729 staff officers and 1,189 warrant officers, a total of 4,004 officers. You will no doubt find the proportion the same in the list you refer to.

L. B. asks: (1) Enlisted Feb. 11, 1914; completed four years Feb. 10, 1918; was confined for three months. Will I have to make this time good in order to draw re-enlistment pay? (2) If a man has completed four years will he be transferred to Reserve or have to complete his seven years? Answer: (1) Must make up the time. (2) During present emergency no furlough to Reserve and no discharge.

J. V. F.—There is no intention of adopting the British style of uniform for the officers in the U.S. Army.

W. B. asks: (1) A was tried by a G.C.M. for a military offense and sentenced to a naval prison. After serving part of sentence was restored to duty. Does he have to make up the time on his enlistment that he served in the prison? (2) Would this bar him from seeking a commission? He has been in the Service six years and has a clear record with this one exception. Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Would appear on his record, and weight might depend upon offense for which sentenced.

A. B. C. asks: Are retired officers of Philippine Scouts eligible for appointment to commissions in the National Army? By a recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General, officers of the Philippine Scouts accepting appointments in the National Army forfeit their commissions in the Scouts. Does this apply

to retired officers of the Scouts as well as to officers on the active list? Answer: There is no mention of retired officers of the Philippine Scouts in the Selective Service Act as being available for appointment as National Army officers.

W. M. C.—The distinguishing marks for officers of the Naval Militia are a circle around a star. Uniform makers whose ads appear in this paper have the uniform specifications and can fill your wants.

A. H. P.—Men in the Service who wish to serve in the Tank Corps apply through channel. Others, apply at a recruiting office.

CONSTANT READER.—Ask the officer through whom you subscribed for the Liberty bonds regarding their delivery or deposit for safekeeping when you have completed payment.

G. D.—The opinion of the J.A.G. relative to retired officers of Philippine Scouts on active duty not being eligible for promotion under the last proviso of Sec. 24, National Defense Act, appeared in our issue of May 26, 1917, as follows: "Retired officers of the Philippine Scouts do not come under the application of the law providing for promotion on the retired list of the Army because it is based on promotion by seniority. The first and second lieutenants of Scouts are appointed from certain sources, no provision being made for promotion from first to second lieutenants and the captains (under Act of May 16, 1908) are 'selected' from the officers in the grade of first lieutenant."

CAPTAIN, 7TH.—The Judge Advocate General's opinion relative to "additional pay for officers serving in a capacity higher than the grade of the officer," Sec. 7, Act of 1898, was published on page 1205, our issue of April 6.

J. A. W.—If an enlisted man feels he is qualified for commission in the Sanitary Corps, let him apply through channel for privilege of examination. Sergeants, Medical Dept., are promoted, if qualified, to vacancies as they occur. Transfers from one corps or department to another are governed by

(Continued on page 1534.)

Always Dependable

Isn't it reasonable to assume that the same engineering skill which is responsible for setting new world's records on road and speedway, could produce an equally successful Aviation motor? Like the racing type, the Wisconsin Aviation models are noted for their dependability.

Wisconsin
CONSISTENT
AEROPLANE MOTORS

Made in 6 and 12-cylinder sizes.
Write for catalog with complete specifications.

WISCONSIN MOTOR MFG. CO.
Station A., Dept. 337
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS TAILORING
ATTRACTIVE PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY
HENDERSON & CO.
N. E. COR. 11th and RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

WE are able to again make prompt delivery on special made to order Boots and Leggings.

Your orders solicited. Quality and satisfaction assured you.

Teitzel, Jones & Dehner
Makers Teitzel Boots
Wichita, Kans.



Wyandotte Hotel
BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND
Convenient to Camp Upton. Best accommodations. Rates \$4.50 to \$7.00 per day. American plan.
GEORGE KREAMER, Manager

HERBERT F. TAYLOR, Inc.
561 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Military Tailors and Breeches Makers

McEnany and "Scotty"
formerly with
CADET STORE
U.S. Military Academy, N. Y.

THE Tailors who for over 25 years have made the smart appearance of the WEST POINT Cadet Corps a household word, are now associated in the making of Officers' Uniforms for the Army and Navy with

Quinlan
ARMY, NAVY and CIVILIAN WEAR

15 E. 47th St., New York
Opposite RITZ-CARLTON
Bet. Fifth and Madison Avenues



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 1533.)

orders from The A.G., to whom application should be sent through the channel. Enlisted men in Q.M. Corps apply to Q.M.G. for detail to Q.M. training school for instruction. The Army Medical School at Washington is for officers of the Medical Corps and Medical Reserve.

L. O. L.—See Par. 345 regarding restriction against photographing weapons of permanent defense. As to the use of camera at camps in U.S. and abroad, permission should first be obtained.

N. R. C.—Regarding opportunities for transfer from Field Artillery to the Tank Corps of the National Army and qualifications for service and commission therein, apply to The Adjutant General.

F. H. C.—The statement is correct that your son is a major of Cavalry, U.S.A.

X. Y. Z. asks: Does the state of Connecticut make any allowance in addition to the Government allowance for a soldier's wife? If so, to whom should she apply for same? Answer: Ask The Adjutant General of Connecticut, at Hartford.

H. T. M.—When the money is appropriated and orders of the War Department authorize payment of commutation under the recent law to officers in the field the money will be at the disposition of the officer concerned and he could no doubt arrange that the amount due him be sent to his wife.

E. E. C.—Regarding transfers in the U.S. Guard, apply to the Militia Bureau, War Department, which has charge of this organization of the National Army.

U.S.G. NAT. ARMY.—Apply to the Militia Bureau for a copy of the order which you desire under which you wish to serve. The U.S. Guards are designed primarily for guard duty at public utilities, railroads, piers, etc., necessary to the production and transportation of supplies for the Army. They are for duty in the United States only.

R. E. C.—Your right to Mexican Service badge is determined by the provisions of G.O. 155, 1917, to which you are referred. Regarding transfer, apply through the channel. As you do not state your age we cannot say whether you are eligible for West Point. Your commanding officer should be able to answer your inquiry.

C. F. B.—G.O. 155, 1917, governs issue of Mexican Service badge. Service with Army in Porto Rico after surrender does not entitle you to a service badge. New naturalization act was signed May 11. There are various new hospitals added for treatment of tuberculosis. Transfers carry reduction as set forth in Army Regulations.

R. R.—As the list of eligibles for provisional second lieutenants has not been published, an answer to your query is not available. Apply through the channel.

A. N. G.—Apply to The Adjutant General for information regarding X-ray technicians in the Medical Department.

J. J. P.—We refer you in the matter of pension application to the firm of Milo B. Stevens Co., 635-B F street, Washington, D.C., who are advertisers in this paper.

L. A. R.—The pay of an officer in the Philippine Scouts is the same as Army pay. The officer buys his own equipment; quarters are furnished. The Government does not maintain a school to fit men for commission in the Scouts. Most of the Scout officers are former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army who have qualified by examination for appointment to commission in the Scouts. This branch is primarily an Infantry organization.

J. J. K.—If in a sentence of a court-martial a certain division is designated as the place of confinement there is no reason to expect the prisoner to be sent to Fort Leavenworth.

F. L.—50 AND T.C.—You will find a digest of the new naturalization law in the issue of May 11.

E. J. M.—The wearing of insignia of rank in the U.S. Army is governed by Special Regulations 41 and 42 for the uniform.

A. M. D. P.—American officers abroad have the opportunity of attending various French officers' schools. As in the names of officers in command of various brigades in the American Expeditionary Forces this information is withheld for military reasons.

H. W. H.—For permission to change your name you have the privilege of applying through the channel, although it is doubtful whether the request will be granted simply because your name is Teutonic. Thousands of men bearing names of Teutonic origin are making good as loyal American citizens and some of them have won the French cross of war; for instance, Captain Von Holtendorff.

VETERAN.—A man called out from the Reserves is not entitled to re-enlistment pay on account of his recall from furlough. A man who is serving an enlistment of seven years and completes four years and is continued in service without a furlough draws next period pay. In regard to your allotment of pay, make your inquiry to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Dept., Washington.

C. J. M.—Under existing regulations, G.O. 155, Mexican border duty without engagements against Mexicans resulting in casualties does not entitle you to Mexican badge. There is a bill before Congress which has not yet become a law that would give this badge to all the National Guardsmen who went to the border, regardless of casualties or engagements.

W. B.—As your enlistment in the Philippines was not one which continued beyond the period for which you enlisted, you are not entitled to the Congressional medal. Your service should give you the Philippine campaign badge.

E. G.—Army general orders do provide a medal for the Chinese campaign, but as you are not in the service of the U.S. you are not entitled to it without cost. Write to The Adjutant General of the Army, stating your service.

F. M. K.—As we have previously stated, members of the Officers Reserve Corps, in all sections, wear the U.S.R. Only reserve enlisted men wear the R superimposed upon the U.S. See Par. 34, also Par. 121, amended by Changes No. 1, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications. Under a recent order all enlisted men soon will be wearing the simple U.S.

E. C. B.—Sergeant in band could apply through channel regarding leadership of an Army band. See G.O. 155, regarding Mexican Service badge.

A. B. C.—If you will apply to The Adjutant General he may be able to supply you with a copy of the order on which your friend was discharged. You do not state whether the charge of drunkenness was sustained before a court. An Army field clerk is subject to the rules and Articles of War.

G. K.—Regarding your pay for mileage and subsistence, first Plattsburg camp, apply through channel.

F. F. M.—Specifications for officers' collar ornaments are given in Par. 34, Special Regulations 42, Uniform Specifications.

J. J. M.—If you will visit your public library and consult the New International Encyclopedia, under the subject "Spanish-American War," you will find all your questions answered more fully than we can devote space to here.

M. C. R. asks: (1) Does time served in Regular Army count, in computing service to draw longevity pay in the National Guard? (2) A was acting second lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1917; was sworn in and accepted commission on Dec. 20, 1917, to fill vacancy created by Act of August, 1917. Commission was dated Sept. 15, 1917. From what date would A draw pay as a second lieutenant? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) From date of acceptance. See Par. 123, Manual for Q.M.C.

E. D. E.—Major Gen. David Hunter, U.S. Vols., was president of the military commission which tried and sentenced the persons implicated in the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Hon. William T. Seward, Secretary of State. The right of honorably discharged officers of the Army and Navy to wear on occasions of ceremony the uniform of their rank has been in the statutes for a long time and is continued by Sec. 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

SIGNAL CORPS asks: What is the present status of the bill recently up in Congress to increase the pay of radio operators in the Signal Corps \$5, \$3, etc.? Answer: This is in the bill passed by the Senate April 1 to amend the National Defense Act. See text (Sec. 15, N.D.A.) on page 1115, our issue of March 23. The House Military Committee has not reported on the bill as yet.

J. Q. A. S.—The leave year is reckoned from July 1 to the following June 30, both inclusive. See A.B. 1275 to 1278.

Alfred Nelson Co.
261 Fifth Ave., New York

Near 7th St. Phone 2003 Madison Square
36 Conduit St., London, W. 34 Lord St., Liverpool
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris.



BREECHES MAKERS

Military and Sporting Tailors

Outfitters to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Quick service to American Officers while in London and Paris.

Distinctive Clothes for Riding, Hunting and Polo.

Ladies' Coats and Breeches.

Our representative at Hotel Bellevue, Washington, D.C., every Thursday and Friday.

THE NEW EBBITT
Washington, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHULTZ,

Proprietor.

Edited by Col. James A. Moss

ARMY CHANGES

Published Quarterly

Contains ALL the changes in ALL the Government Manuals and Regulations (32 in all) from the date of publication of the manual or regulation to the date of issue of each number of ARMY CHANGES. Issued promptly while changes are still new. Complete and Accurate.

Subscription, \$1.50 a year Single Copies, 50c
Geo. Banta Publishing Co.
Menasha, Wisconsin

MARION BUTLER

J. M. VALE

Butler & Vale

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Disbursing Officers' Differences Adjusted; Attention to Insurance and Compensation under Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Schmelz National Bank
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Capital and Surplus.....\$400,000.00
Total Resources.....\$3,000,000.00

Special attention given Army and Navy accounts
Ample Security—Superior Service

THE GLEN SPRINGS
WATKINS, N.Y. ON SENECA LAKE
Wm. E. Laingwell, Pres.

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders.

The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths, for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

Treatments, under the direction of competent physicians, particularly adapted to HEART DISEASE, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity. Every facility provided for sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!

OPEN ALL YEAR. Send for Illustrated Booklets



No. 1A
Autographic
Kodak
Special,
with
Kodak Range Finder

HERE is an example of the best that is possible in hand cameras. The high speed lenses and shutter are capable of quick, accurate work; the Kodak Range Finder permits accurate focusing and the autographic feature provides for the keeping of exposure records. The camera is scientifically made and beautifully finished throughout.

With Optimo shutter and Kodak Anastigmat lens, f. 6.3. \$50.00
Ditto, with B. & L. Kodak Anastigmat lens, f. 6.3. \$5.00
Ditto, with B. & L. Tessar Series IIB Anastigmat lens, f. 6.3. 65.00

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FASSIFERN, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

A Home School for Girls in the beautiful mountain country. College preparatory and other courses. Especial care given young girls. On Southern Railway, twenty miles from Asheville.

Principal, MISS KATE C. SHIPP.
Teacher's diploma, Cambridge University, England.

Bench Made Boots

For heavy duty and dresswear Vogel's Bench Made Military Boots are worn and endorsed by army officers of experience. Made as you order them to your requirements and measurements at these prices;

Tan Russia Calf . \$30
Tan Oil Grain . . . 30
Tan Elk Skin . . . 30
Dark Willow Calf . 30
Tan Cordovan . . . 35

Write for Booklet and
Self-measurement blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.
64 Nassau Street
New York

PORTER MILITARY ACADEMY

Established in 1887. Unit S.O.T.C. A national school. Two hundred and thirty-four boys from 23 States and 4 foreign countries. Military science taught by U. S. Army officers. Thorough preparation for college, preparatory or business. All sports. Out-of-doors the year round. Unusually liberal terms. A broader preparation than the public school can give. Catalogue.

REV. WALTER MITCHELL, D. D. Box W, Charleston, S. C.

The Army and Navy Journal

"THE NEWSPAPER OF THE SERVICES"
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Contains more reading matter than any other Service periodical, and an examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country. It is recognized at home and abroad as the leading military and naval periodical in the United States, and is accepted everywhere as authority upon all matters touching the entire military and naval Services of the country, viz.: Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Coast Guard—National Guard—Naval Militia—Reserve Corps and National Army.

The list of contributors to the JOURNAL, past and present, contains the names of the most distinguished soldiers and sailors in the Services. It not only has all the Army and Navy news, but it is the medium through which officers can best express their professional opinions with a certainty of proper hearing and through which they can compare their own Service with those of Europe. The regular perusal of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the readiest means of keeping an Officer in touch with his profession, and enabling him to follow, from week to week, the fortunes of absent friends, and ascertain where they are and what they are doing.

20 Vesey Street, New York

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., May 25, 1918.

Capt. A. B. Goodwin, commanding the 464th Engineer Ponton Train, gave a splendid exhibition of his company to a distinguished party on this post on May 22. General Vignal and Major Rousseau, both of the French army, were escorted to the maneuvers by Col. Joseph H. Earle and Capt. James J. Murphy, adjutant. Capt. John H. Anderson was attended by his battalion adjutant, Capt. Howard C. Richards. A number of members of Congress were also guests for the afternoon. Captain Goodwin's company is composed of men from the Middle West; some are Indians of the Blackfoot and Arctec tribes. The Engineers transported ponton material, and laid it across James Creek, a distance of 355 feet, in thirty-seven minutes. The very quickest ponton bridge laying is something over ten feet a minute. To test the carrying capacity of Captain Goodwin's ponton bridge three six-mule army trucks were driven across and returned with perfect comfort. The 464th Engineers have had only about six weeks of instruction. General Vignal and Major Rousseau congratulated Captain Goodwin and his junior officers on what they saw. General Vignal and Major Rousseau, with the Congressional delegation, guests on this post on Wednesday, were entertained by Col. Joseph H. Earle, Captain Murphy and all the officers on the post at the officers' club after the ponton bridge exhibition.

Mrs. Mary E. Wheeler, of Vicksburg, Miss., is a house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle. The 24th Battalion, Replacement Regiment, gave a battalion parade on this post yesterday. Major John P. Conklin commanding, with Capt. John H. Anderson as adjutant. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight was hostess at a matinee party on May 21 at which Miss Margaret Griffith, of Chicago, was honor guest; Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty was one of the members. Young Miss Jane Knight is still in Florida, with her paternal grandmother. Mrs. Allen P. Cowgill was a visitor on this post on Wednesday from Camp Humphreys. Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth's house guest, Miss Marcie Caffery, of New Orleans, La., left on Monday for her home.

A pleasant courtesy was extended by the baseball team of Washington to the personnel on this post, in the sending of 300 tickets for a baseball game at American League Park.

Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and Miss Marion B. Abbot, who have been visiting in South Carolina, returned yesterday to this post. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Scully are house guests of Major and Mrs. Lehman H. Miller. Mrs. Scully returned from New York on May 20. Major Alexander Macomber is in command of the 56th S. L. regiment, with Capt. George F. Young as adjutant.

CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., May 15, 1918.

On Wednesday a picnic riding party was given by Miss Frances McFair for a party of officers and girls, who rode out to the ruins of the old Hampton estate, where they had supper and then returned for the hop at Ridgewood. The Army officers at Camp Jackson and their wives were guests of honor at a reception given on Wednesday by Mrs. Byrd's bible class of the First Presbyterian Church.

Craven Hall on Friday night was the scene of the first of a series of subscription officers' balls. Miss Kathleen Moses was guest of honor at a dance given by the Misses Gignad at their home in Lexington county on Friday. The guests motored over from Columbia and Camp Jackson.

The seven military bands at Camp Jackson, including about 175 men, were complimented with an outing at Irwin Park on Friday. The men enjoyed about three hours of fishing and swimming, when they were joined by about 100 young women from Columbia College with their chaperones.

The balloon school, which has been expected for a long time at Camp Jackson, is at last on the way. Col. Thomas D. Osborne has arrived and is making ready for the coming of the company.

Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey has returned from a short trip to Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Bauchod and Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Dobson are staying at 1001 Woodrow street. Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Webster are residing at 1002 Woodrow street. Major and Mrs. Talbot Smith have returned from a short trip to New York. Mrs. William Worthington Herrick, with her two small children, has left for her home in New York. Mrs. Hayes and family have returned to Boston.

The first units of Infantry to go from Camp Jackson to Camp Sevier left during the week though delayed because of the serious wreck which occurred just as the first section was leaving. The 321st Infantry had entrained and the train was passing over the trestle at the edge of camp when one of the coaches, an old wooden one, was thrown off the track and dropped thirty-five feet to the ground below, crushed like a cigar box. Nine men died as a result of the accident and twenty-five more were injured.

Mrs. R. A. Lawton gave a delightful dinner at the Good Shepherd Saturday in compliment to her husband, Lieutenant Lawton.

Far removed from an ordinary amateur play was the presentation at the Columbia Theater on Saturday of "The Man of Destiny" and "They." With one or two exceptions the casts were made up of Army people, some of whom were professionals at one time: Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Captain Hubbard, and formerly with the Washington Square Players. Captain McLaughlin and Lieutenant Strauss, who has played both in the movies and on the legitimate stage.

Brig. Gen. Fred T. Austin has arrived at Camp Jackson to assume command of the Artillery Brigade, taking the place left vacant by the General Snow some months ago. Mrs. Horace Wilkinson has left for Greenville.

Every day is now moving day at Camp Jackson. The Infantry has begun to leave for Greenville, S.C., officers are leaving for aviation schools, the new Artillery men are arriving and preparing for more men to come soon in the next draft.

Col. Weston P. Chamberlaine is here conducting a rigid inspection of the medical department. Announcement has been made at Camp Jackson that a complete air squadron of sixteen or eighteen planes will be sent here in the next few months. Plans are already under way for the construction of the aero field.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1918.

Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes celebrated their thirtieth anniversary on Wednesday night by a bridge party. Among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Carr, Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Campbell, Naval Constr. and Messdames A. B. Court, E. A. Enright, E. F. Cochran, Charles L. Brand, Messdames Charles Davis, Robert Burkfield, E. D. Wells and Dr. W. A. Angwin.

Mrs. Edward H. McKillick, of Portsmouth, Va., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Redstone Fessenden. German stew. Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts entertained at the Union League at lunch on Thursday for Messdames Eugene D. Ryan, William S. Crose, William Baxter, Frederic Coburn and A. B. Court. Mrs. J. W. Gates, of Pittsburgh, is spending a few days in Philadelphia as guest of her son, Lieut. J. W. Gates, jr., stationed at Cape May.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chaney, jr., have had as their guest Naval Constr. Edwin G. Kinnear, of Norfolk. Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn entertained at bridge at her home on Wednesday for Messdames Ernest Brown, James Alexander, Frederic Coburn, P. B. Haines, Henry Porter, Eugene Ryan and E. B. Moses.

Mrs. Ralph D. Weyerbacher is recovering from a serious operation at St. Agnes's Hospital. Mrs. Daniel W. Ghent and her small son have given up their apartment and are visiting in Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. J. M. Reeves and her two sons, William and Joseph, jr., have taken a house at 5915 Greene street, Germantown. Mrs. James J. Mead, entertained at bridge at her home in the yard on Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. A. R. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. B. F. Fuller have as their guest Miss Worthington, of Washington; Paymr. and Mrs. Robinson Goldsborough have moved into their new quarters at 2522 South 22d street. Miss Dorothy Pickrell, daughter of Dr. Pickrell, at the Naval Home, is ill with the measles. The Navy Section of the

(Continued on page 1536.)

"NORMA"
HIGH-PRECISION
BEARINGS



The standard bearings in the high-grade magnetos and lighting generators used on cars, trucks, tractors, motor boats, airplanes of the better class both in America and abroad. Be SURE—see that the electrical accessories are "NORMA" equipped.

THE NORMA COMPANY OF AMERICA
1750 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy

UNBREAKABLE WATCH CRYSTALS
AND RADIIUM DIALS

Fitted to Any Watch

Crystals \$1.50 Radium Dials \$2.50

Wrist watches for sale. Mail orders promptly filled.
H. M. HUGHESON, 19 West 44th St., New York City.



ANNOUNCEMENT



GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING CO.

has, for the convenience of the Eastern dealers, established an office and depository on

Seventh Avenue at Sixty-first St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUST FROM PRESS

BANTA'S SPECIAL EDITIONS of

ARMY REGULATIONS	\$1.00
FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS	.75
SMALL ARMS FIGHTING MANUAL	.75
MANUAL OF MILITARY COURT MARTIAL	1.10
MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY	.50
MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY (paper)	.25
DRILL REGULATIONS FOR MACHINE GUN COMPANIES	.30

Complete Catalog on request

"We Know the Regulations"

SOLDIERS and SAILORS, ATTENTION!

PREVIOUS SERVICE CAMPAIGN RIBBONS mounted on pinned bars 25c. EACH

Mexican, Nicaraguan, Haitian, Spanish, Naval Good Conduct and every other ribbon. Sent postpaid to any part of U.S. on receipt of price.

Foot Exchanges and Merchants write for wholesale prices on campaign bars. It is the biggest military seller of the day.

We also manufacture a beautiful line of naval and military regulation insignia for the jobbing trade.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY CO., 210 West 42d St., New York



Insignia for Field Clerk furnished with device of Adjutant or Quartermaster in lower angle. Made of Bronze, solid metal, finely finished, and will give durable service. Solid bronze, \$1.50 per set.

REGULATION INSIGNIA

of the better quality as furnished by this House to the Officers of the Army and Navy for many years.

Photographs and complete information upon request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Philadelphia

STETSON'S OFFICERS' Riding Boot



Style 46



This graceful riding boot was especially designed for army officers' needs.

It is made on the extremely comfortable yet stylish and attractive Victory Last.

Tony Red Calf is the leather used. The toe is lasted without cap or box.

The sole is reinforced with fibre sheeting which makes it more flexible and damp proof.

There are six other army officers' models to select from and all are reasonably priced.

THE STETSON SHOPS NEW YORK

5 East 42d St. 143 Broadway
117 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Stetson shoes are nationally known and may be purchased in high-class stores in nearly every city in the United States and in all near-camp cities. If you have difficulty securing Stetson's write for our special catalog and name of nearest dealer.

CAMP DEVENS

Described and Photographed
By Roger Batchelder

Author of
"Watching and Waiting on the Border"

"An accurate and complete description by pen and lens of Camp Devens."—
Roger Merrill, Major A.G.R.C.,
151st Infantry Brigade.

With 77 illustrations 50 cents net

At All Book Stores

PUBLISHED BY
SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY
15 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD. (Continued from page 1535.)

Naval Auxiliary gave a dance at the Ship and Tent Club on Tuesday night. Those in charge were Mesdames Robert Morris, R. S. Kayes, Alfred Gray, C. A. Carr and T. T. Nelson, jr. Albert G. Myers, chairman of the executive committee of the Historical Society, addressed a meeting of the Naval Auxiliary at Mrs. Stotesbury's residence on Wednesday.

Mrs. John M. Luby was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Payne on Tuesday at the Metropolitan Opera. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Eugene Ryan entertained at luncheon on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts. Mrs. F. T. Kilgore is spending some time with her parents in Seattle, Wash., until the return of Major Kilgore from France.

On Wednesday afternoon the Navy Relief Society, of which Mrs. Clarence A. Carr is president, gave a large charity bridge at the Recreation Hall. There were about seventy-five tables. The committee in charge included Mesdames Carr, Keyes, Meade, Court, Baxter and Roberts.

NEWPORT TRAINING STATION.

Newport, R.I., May 14, 1918.

The Hospital Corps Training School at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., of which Surg. Paul R. Stalnaker, U.S.N., is in charge, gave a successful and brilliant dance on May 10 for the benefit of the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross. The dance netted between \$700 and \$800. The great success of the event was due largely to Mrs. Treadwell, wife of Lieut. Louis S. Treadwell, U.S.N.R.F., commanding the material section of the Naval Reserve Force of the 2d Naval District. The hall was artistically arranged with an American and Red Cross flag effect, with flashing electrical arrangements, including the Red Cross flag in colored light. About the hall were numerous bay trees with tiny electric bulbs glowing in red, green and white tints, together with many other effects. From the center poured a flood of light from electrical chandeliers.

In a reception booth Mrs. Treadwell, with the patronesses, received the many guests, including Army and Navy officers and hundreds of the enlisted and enrolled men of the naval service. The patronesses were Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Joseph W. Oman, Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster and Mrs. P. R. Stalnaker; Mrs. William B. Sims, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. J. Francis Clark, Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, Miss Dorothy Straub, Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Med. Insp. Robert E. Ledbetter, Miss Barbara Norman, former Mayor Daniel B. Fearing, Miss Lily Barret Kaut, Capt. Joseph W. Oman and Lieut. Louis S. Treadwell were also in the reception booth.

The Hospital Corps Training School singers rendered, under the direction of Singing Master Charles Bowes, "Sweet Adelaide," "Mason-Dixon Line," "Creole Sue," "Sweet Mother Mine," "My Sailor Boy." Delighted applause roundly greeted each number. The Naval Reserve band, under Bandmaster Brown, played admirably the pieces for the twenty-one dances and as many more encores.

The committee of arrangements was in charge of Surgeon Stalnaker and Pharm. H. L. Ryan and a delegation from the Hospital Corps Training School. Everything connected with the occasion was managed perfectly. The portrait of Miss Dorothy Straub, of Fort Adams, in the costume of a Red Cross nurse, was disposed of by Mrs. Stalnaker, assisted by Miss Straub and Lieutenant Treadwell. Mrs. Straub, mother of Miss Straub, was the purchaser and the announcement was received with applause. The Red Cross dance orders sold for ten cents each.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 21, 1918.

Miss Bertha Scott has returned to her home in Norfolk after being the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Daubin, New London, Conn.

Norfolk has had many patriotic parades since the war began, but none which surpassed the parade Monday afternoon inaugurating the Red Cross drive. Headed by a company of police in Red Cross formation, with thousands of enlisted men from ships, naval base and training station, with their bands, many floats showing the love and care of the Red Cross nurses to the wounded "over there," many nurses from the naval base and hospital, members of the Red Cross chapters of Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity and a mammoth red cross formed by the Woman's Volunteer Aid Association of the Navy, headed by Mrs. Walter McLean, in an enclosure formed by enlisted men in white and a line in blue, companies of Home Guard and many other organizations—as they swung along to the inspiring strains of patriotic music, "Over There" in particular, they were greeted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. All during the afternoon airplanes circled overhead.

Among the many dinners at the Country Club Saturday was one given by Mr. W. W. Old for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and their guest, Miss Grace Browne, of New York. Covers were laid for ten. The Waverly Cottage, Virginia Beach, was formally opened Monday evening by Mrs. B. G. Porter with a dance to the officers of Fort Storey, Cape Henry, the rifle range and radio station, Virginia Beach.

Mrs. Morton L. Deyo is the guest of friends in New York. Mrs. J. Carey Jones, the guest of Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Redgate avenue, has returned to her home in Washington. Ensign and Mrs. Robert L. Treland, jr., spent the week-end with friends in Washington. On Friday there was a subscription card party given at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, under the auspices of the Woman's Voluntary Aid, Portsmouth Chapter, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Richardson have returned to their home, Pembroke avenue, after visiting Washington and Chevy Chase. Miss Dorothy Hayden has returned to her home, Westover avenue, after spending the winter with Surg. and Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, in Cuba. Mr. Frederick Deans, of Gloucester, Va., has been the recent guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Brantz Mayer, at Graydon Park. Lieut. Frederick Neilson arrived last week to spend several days in Norfolk. Paymr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burgess, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. William L. Pryor had a luncheon Thursday at the Country Club for Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Mesdames McLean, Kintner, Brumby, Watt, Sprattling, Yates, Grove, Robnett, Chadwick, Van Buren, Webster, Bell, Kays, Bellinger, Dyer, Shepard, Sullivan, Bullard and Miss Grace Browne, of New York.

Mrs. G. L. P. Stone has left Old Point and gone to join her husband at the New York Navy Yard. On Wednesday Paymr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Mayo had a dinner at the Nebraska, their guests being Mesdames Swift and Summer and the wardrobe officers.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 20, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Hobson, whose marriage occurred recently in St. Louis, are residing with Col. and Mrs. J. D. Tilford. Mrs. Hobson, who was Miss Bryant, is a niece of Mrs. Tilford. Mrs. W. J. Kendricks with daughters, Jean and Edith, is leaving for a permanent residence in the East, during the absence of Colonel Kendricks overseas. Madame Olive Fromstad, a singer of the Metropolitan Grand Opera, appeared in concert at the post gymnasium May 7. During her stay here she was the guest of Mrs. W. F. Herringshaw. Her accompanist was entertained by Colonel Kirkpatrick. Judge and Mrs. Porter, of Kansas City, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Kennard, and Major Kennard. Col. and Mrs. Grimes entertained at dinner for several guests Saturday. Miss Brown and Miss Ruth Brown left after a visit with Major and Mrs. Brown.

Lieutenant Colonel Dorsey's son, William, is with him await-

Oils

3-in-One lubricates small mechanisms just right. Flows to the deepest part of a bearing and spreads evenly through it. Works out dust and dirt. Never gums or dries out. Wears a long time.

Cleans & Polishes

3-in-One restores the new look to time-worn furniture. Brings out wood tints and the beautiful grain. Polishes a hardwood floor to perfection. Makes the finest dustless duster possible.

Prevents Rust

Nothing of steel or iron can rust when wiped with a little 3-in-One. Bathroom fixtures and all nickel trimmings keep shiny when 3-in-One is used.

Sold in hardware, drug, grocery, housefurnishing and general stores. 1 oz. bottle, 15c; 3 oz. 25c; 8 oz. (1-2 pt.) 50c. Also in Handy Oil Cans, 3oz. 25c. If these cans are not with your dealer, we will send you one by parcel post, full of 3-in-One for 30c.

FREE Write for a generous free sample of 3-in-One and the 3-in-One Dictionary.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO. 165 ENG Broadway, New York

3-IN-ONE OIL

YOU CAN'T DROWN
YOU CAN'T CHILL
IN AN

Ever-Warm Safety-Suit

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The thousands of owners and friends of our great life saving suit will be interested in the fact that—

By a decision just handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Rogers, Hough and Hand, the International Life Suit Corporation's rights as the sole agents and distributors for the Ever-Warm Safety-Suit are absolutely established.

For free illustrated booklet, price list and order guide write to:

International Life Suit Corporation
(Sole Agents and Distributors for the United States, Canada and all foreign countries.)
10th Floor 11 Broadway New York
Telephones: Bowling Green 8609-8775.

See our display booth on street floor.

Rainier Natural Soap Men in Army and Navy

POISON OAK AND IVY, and all skin eruptions. See directions with each cake.

Apply for it at your Post's Exchange, Ship's Store, or direct to

RAINIER MINE COMPANY

56 Pearl Street, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

Wise Does Save Money—Wise Folks Save Money MEN OF THE ARMY

Uncle Sam is now your employer and you have a golden opportunity to practice thrift. An allotment of your wages can be made direct to our bank; it can be a joint account with your wife, mother, sister or brother. In a joint account both can draw from it. The book can be left at the bank and when a deposit is made, notification of its receipt will be sent to you.

This bank has been paying 4% for the past ten years.

Interest Send for Circular, "A Savings Bank Account by Mail" Interest
Begins **HOME SAVINGS BANK** Begins
July 10 INCORPORATED 1869 July 10
75 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

ing
and
of t
upon
and
take
mai
Fort
T
und
sur
nes
M
tain
Maj
was
seve
tert
Rob

M
her
bur
Mrs
Fra
bric
the
M.C
who
I

To
the
wee
I
for
this
Mr

No
spe
Ch
has
Fie
the
W.
Mr
Se
of

Th
Lie
jou
Ye
inf
Ar

a
Co
Me
All

M
off
the
Mr
the
He

in

pa
wi
co
ta

da
Co
Ca
K
in
fo
in

Al
to
ou
po
ca

in
w
m
ar
th
21
ta
pi

ur
re

er
ne
L
C
L

T
fr
fr
M
C
B
co
co
d

in
u

v
I
h
a
f
t
a
c
h

v
h
C

s
a

ing his eighteenth birthday, when he will join the colors. Col. and Mrs. Gifford gave a dinner Sunday to relatives and friends of the post. Major Joe Tolbey spent several days of last week upon the post. The garrison hop Saturday had a large attendance. Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, with their young daughter, Myra, arrived here last Tuesday. Mrs. Rivers has taken quarters upon Forsythe avenue. Colonel Rivers will remain only a short time, being detailed for special work at Fort Sill.

The post auxiliary of the Red Cross is doing splendid work under the supervision of Mrs. Pillsbury. Last week 1,200 surgical dressings were sent to Junction City to be sent in the next shipment of dressings from there.

Major and Mrs. Fred O'Donnell, of Junction City, entertained with a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Major and Mrs. Lewis Brown. On Wednesday Colonel Rivers was the honored guest of an interesting party given him by several men of Junction. That evening Mrs. Herringhaw entertained Mrs. Rivers for dinner. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis had a dinner party.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 25, 1918.

Mrs. William Freehoff, wife of Captain Freehoff, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne, left Tuesday for St. Louis to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Breshar, during the absence of Captain Freehoff in France. Mrs. L. S. D. Rucker was hostess Tuesday for the bridge club, Mrs. C. Purdy and Mrs. S. J. Houghton winning the honors. Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C., entertained last Thursday for the ladies of the garrison who are sewing for the Belgians.

Lieutenant Campbell, 36th Inf., entertained Saturday at the Town and Country Club at dinner, later taking his guests to the dance. Miss Haskell, South Dakota, is spending several weeks here the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. Haskell, 36th Inf. Mrs. Louis Farrell, Infantry garrison, entertained Thursday for the Red Cross unit. Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Houghton gave this evening for Dallas, Texas, where they will be the guest of Mrs. Houghton, sr.

Miss Gladys Lovewell, physical training directress of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., will arrive Friday to spend the summer vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Huxford, Fort Sill, have taken quarters in the Infantry post. Lieut. Julius Phelan, Field Art., Charleston, S.C., spent a few days on the garrison the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Scobey. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Haskell entertained Wednesday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne. Mrs. Douglas Settle, wife of Colonel Settle, Fort Crook, is spending several weeks here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eagan.

Capt. and Mrs. William Scobey entertained a party at dinner Thursday in honor of their house guest, Lieut. Julius Phelan. Lieut. and Mrs. Goss, recently returned from their wedding journey, have taken quarters No. 22-A, Infantry garrison. Veterinarian and Mrs. Olaf Schwartzkopf, who have been living at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, have taken quarters No. 7-D, Artillery garrison.

Lieut. M. L. Countryman, Camp Funston, Kas., is spending a few days here the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Countryman. Capt. and Mrs. William Scobey and Lieut. Ralph McPaul were guest of honor Friday at a dinner given by Miss Alice Lyon, preceding the military ball at the Minikahda Club.

A military ball was given Friday at the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, by a group of prominent women in honor of the officers and their wives of this garrison. Dunwoody Institute, the College of Agriculture, and the aviation school. Gen. and Mrs. McReeves, Minneapolis, entertained at dinner, preceding the dance in honor of Col. A. L. Farmer, Col. and Mrs. Henry Greenleaf, Major and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, May 20, 1918.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, of Washington, is here on inspection tour and visited camp this week.

The non-commissioned staff detachment of the Medical Department of the U.S. Base Hospital of Camp Travis entertained with a dinner dance on the roof of the Travis Club May 7, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Rand, Capt. Q. J. Barker, Captain Cole and a number of young ladies of San Antonio.

Col. and Mrs. I. W. Rand entertained at the Saturday dinner dance on the roof garden of the St. Anthony Hotel, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Clayton, of Fort Sam Houston, Major Bunts and Captain Owsley, of Camp Travis, and Lieutenant Byrne, of Kelley Field, with Mrs. Byrne, of Columbus, Ohio, who is visiting in San Antonio. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Smith gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Rand and Major and Mrs. Mandell, later taking their guests to the Paulist Concert at Beethoven Hall.

The 344th Field Artillery spent Thursday at Medina Lake. All facilities for boating, bathing and fishing were turned over to the soldiers free of charge and they enjoyed a splendid outing. Johnny Conlon, the famous champion boxer, has reported to Capt. Sam A. Greenwell, division athletic officer, in camp, for duty.

The 344th Machine Gun Battalion soldiers have shown great interest in decorating every window of their four barracks with window boxes filled with flowers. The 344th Field Artillery were out on a seven days' hike over 200 miles of territory this month, bivouacking and having field training. The 179th and the 180th Infantry Brigades have each spent a week on the target range at Camp Bullis. The 165th Field Artillery, 315th Field Signal Battalion and the 343d Machine Gun Battalion and Headquarters Troop of camp have been out for pistol practice.

Hundreds of homing pigeons are being trained in camp for use in war, these little birds being used extensively here, and reports from France state their extreme efficiency in war.

The staff officers of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade of camp entertained May 17 at the officers' mess; a campfire dinner was served. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardner, Fishback, Seeliger, Major Porter, Captains Jones, Crane, Misses McGowan, Cannon, Bremond, Lieutenants Buddy, Volk, Elchman and Elchman.

Mrs. Charles S. Venable, wife of Major Venable, gave a tea Thursday in honor of her daughter Mary, who just graduated from St. Mary's Hall. Col. and Mrs. W. L. Little have arrived from El Paso for station. Twenty-five members of the Texas Medical Association, including one woman, attending the State Convention in San Antonio, were entertained May 17 at the Base Hospital officers' mess, being met by Col. Irving W. Rand, commander of the hospital. They inspected the hospital, various department heads giving bedside lectures about unusual cases.

Lieut. C. C. Buchanan, M.R.C., is spending his fourteen days' leave at his home in Collins, Miss.

The revival in camp Baptist Tabernacle continues to grow in power; twenty-five soldiers were baptized in the river Saturday evening by Dr. B. G. Halloway.

Camp Travis training grounds east of the Salado appeared very like the fighting lines in Europe when the full force of the Infantry brigades in camp went out for field training. The large field hospital at the rear of the lines made the appearance all the more realistic, and the fields east of the creek were filled with maneuvering troops. Field headquarters were maintained and signal work carried on. Major Gen. H. T. Allen and other staff officers were in the field part of the time. Some of the troops carried their day's rations and others had field kitchens at work.

Fifty men from the 90th Division in camp have gone this week to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, to attend the Training School for officers; and two non-commissioned men to school at Camp Dodge.

Pigeon co-operation with airplanes here has been tried out successfully and pigeons are being sent out to all the aviation fields in Texas to further perfect this combination service. Flyers making long distance flights will carry a pigeon along ready for release. This use of pigeons enables the transmission

(Continued on page 1539.)



At Reveille, the Bugles say:— "Good Morning, have you used PEARS' SOAP?"

"... Somehow and somewhere and always
We were first when trouble began."—Kipling

THE JACKIE who goes to his shower with a gift-cake of Pears' in his fist feels like an officer. He resolves to own a box. Officers buy Pears' by the box. Being without Pears' would be like being without a friend at mess or on shore-leave. They buy Pears' by the box because it's compact, long lasting—the most economical. Pears' yields a soft, sparkling lather even in cold water. Slow and careful ageing before it's offered for sale makes it all soap.

If you wish to test Pears' for little expense, Walter Janvier, 419 Canal Street, New York (Pears' United States Agent) will send you a trial cake of the unscented soap for 4c in stamps.



Nettleton

Dress Boots for Army Officers

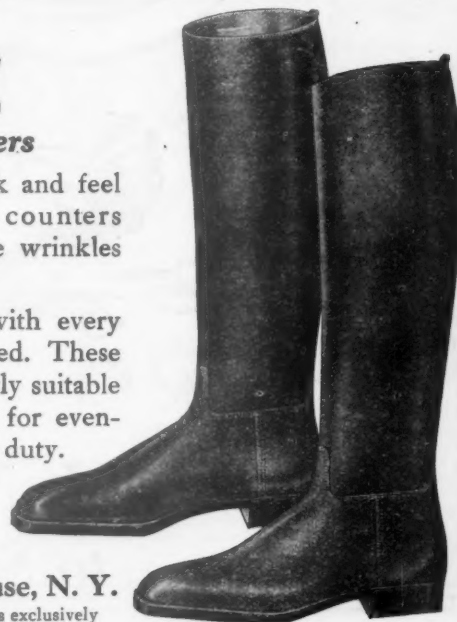
The shaped leg makes this boot look and feel individually personal. The extra high counters prevent the forming of uncomfortable wrinkles about the ankles.

Nettleton Dress Boots are correct—with every military requirement of foot comfort assured. These distinctive boots will be found particularly suitable for summer wear—especially as a change for evenings, for military functions or on traveling duty.

There is a Nettleton dealer in every city, in the vicinity of every cantonment and in most post exchanges. A Paris representative looks after the needs of American Officers on the continent. Ask for Stock No. 32.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers in America of Gentlemen's fine shoes exclusively



DIAMONDS and JEWELRY on CREDIT

7½% Yearly Increase Value Guaranteed Buy Today—Ten Months to Pay

First Payment
Should Accompany
Order

Whatever you select will be sent for your inspection and approval. The first payment should accompany order, as we are unable to ship C. O. D. to Naval vessels. It is understood that if upon the receipt of an article you are not entirely satisfied, you may return at our expense and the deposit will be immediately refunded.

Pay only one-fifth the value of your purchase; examine the article in your own hands; if you like it pay the balance in 10 equal monthly payments. Remember you wear the diamond or other article of jewelry as you pay for it.

Every Diamond we sell is specially selected, blue-white and perfect cut. A guarantee certificate warranting its quality and value accompanies each stone.

7½% Profit Sharing Plan

Consider this unusual offer. We will sell you any Diamond shown here or in our catalog on our special payment plan and allow you a 7½% yearly increase in value any time you wish to exchange your Diamond for a more expensive one. 5% Discount allowed for allotments. Write for this special

De Luxe Catalog 93L Free

Send for your FREE copy of our 88 page Diamond and Jewelry Catalog No. 12K. A splendid assortment of high-grade Diamonds, Jewelry, Rings, Pins, La Vallieres, Watches, Silverware, French Ivory Toilet Goods, Cut Glass, etc. Also Cameras and Phonographs. All most acceptable gifts.



8 Day Service Watch

Radium Dial and
Hands. Unbreak-
able Crystal.

Excellent
Timekeeper

Runs 8 days
with one winding.
Genuine leather
strap. Nickel case,
\$14.00; Sterling
Silver, \$15.00.

Liberty Bonds Accepted in Payment.

L. W. SWEET & CO., Inc., Dept. 93.L
2 & 4 Maiden Lane, New York City

Gillette Safety Razor



*Have You Seen the New Gillettes
Specially Designed for the
Fighting Man?*

THESE models were designed by members of the Gillette Organization who have seen service with the Colors and know what the fighting man is up against.

Hundreds of officers and men are buying them — the U. S. Service Set in metal case, and the new Khaki-covered sets for Uncle Sam's sailors and officers.

The Gillette is the one razor for the man who is doing things — the one razor with world-wide use and reputation.

When a man wants new Blades he can get them in the Canteen on shipboard, in Camp, or wherever he gets shore leave — here in America or Overseas.

Our Paris Office carries stocks — is constantly supplying the American Expeditionary Forces. Gillette Safety Razors and Blades on sale everywhere in France, England, Italy and the Eastern battle fronts.

There Is No Room to Spare in the Ditty-Box

THE man in the Navy carries very few things — wants the very best — the most compact — the most serviceable.

On the ships of all the Allied Nations, fighting men have put razors to the test and settled on the Gillette.

Better than any other man in the world, the Sailor can appreciate the Gillette Shave — the Gillette compactness — the Gillette Service.

His shaving conditions are worse than the landsman ever meets. His space is limited — his shaving done when he can snatch a few spare minutes.

He has tried them all and he knows that he can depend on the Gillette for a velvet-smooth shave anywhere, any time.

Millions of Gillettes in use by fighting men on all the waters of the Globe.

Blades always sharp — always ready. No strops or hones to clutter up the kit. Just the compact, complete shaving outfit that can be tucked away in the pocket or ditty-box. No Stropping — No Honing.

If one of your home boys is in Training Station or with the Fleet there's nothing you could give him he'd appreciate more than a new Gillette outfit.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, OF CANADA, LTD.
73 ST. ALEXANDER ST., MONTREAL

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME
17 BIS, RUE LA BOÉTIE, PARIS, FRANCE

VEDOVA TOSI QUIRINO & FIGLI
VIA SENATO, 18, MILAN, ITALY

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LIMITED
200 GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W., ENGLAND

A. G. MICHELES
53 LATIMET, PETROGRAD, RUSSIA

CAMP TRAVIS.

(Continued from page 1537.)

of messages from the airplane, which is thus free to continue an observation trip without stopping to go back with a partial report. They afford the pilot a quick and sure way of sending out a call for assistance when he is obliged to land at some place away from telegraph or telephone lines.

Mrs. Ralph Fairchild, wife of Major Fairchild, of camp, has left for a visit in Taylor, Texas.

General Allen and several staff officers of the 90th Division visited Camp Bullis this week, witnessing field work of the scouts of the 180th Infantry Brigade. Lieutenant DuVal, of the British army, is assisting in their training.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., May 19, 1918.

At the invitation of the new Louisville Jockey Club, soldiers from Camp Zachary Taylor have been guests at Churchill Downs race track on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons during the spring meeting now in progress there. The men have marched from the camp to the track, where the entire infield oval has been turned over to them. Several thousand thus witnessed the victory of Beaverkill, in the historic Clark Handicap on Saturday. Detachments will attend in turn, at the direction of the camp commander, until all units shall have had an opportunity to witness the running of the thoroughbreds.

The fourth officers' training camp began last week, with an extensive enrollment of representatives of all units in camp, as well as a certain number of civilians from institutions qualified to send graduates or undergraduates to this school. Following is the list of faculty members: Lieut. Col. Frederick Van Dyne, commandant; Capt. A. R. Elliott, 334th Inf., senior instructor; Capt. John McChord, 336th Inf., and Capt. Earl D. Byers, 325th Field Art., assistant senior instructors; Capt. B. K. Cash, 309th Supply Train, adjutant; Capt. A. W. Stork, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Walter Leslie, 336th Inf., medical officer. Instructors in Infantry, 1st Lieuts. S. H. Jones, Lloyd D. Waid, William E. Buck and J. K. Yarnelle; assistant instructors, 2d Lieuts. Fletcher Hufford and Victor Von Borries; instructors in Field Artillery, Capt. William S. Webb, Capt. Clem S. Christie and 1st Lieut. Keith K. Jones.

Major Gen. James D. MacLachlan, of the British army, after inspecting Camp Zachary Taylor and the artillery range at West Point, Ky., as the guest of Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, left for Chillicothe, Ohio, to continue his tour of Army encampments. Lieut. George Meric, of the French mission, left a few days ago for Washington, soon to rejoin his regiment. Lieutenant Meric was in the battle of the Marne, and had been over the top eleven times.

Preparations have been made to receive 17,000 new drafted men on May 25 and for the five-day period which follows. An ideal organization has been effected, the men being handled with expedition.

Major Edouard Du Pont, of the French mission, has arrived from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., to be senior officer of the French military instructors here.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., May 26, 1918.

The chief point of interest is the receiving of the largest single drafted increment yet reported. More than 17,000 men will come into the camp during the five-day period beginning May 25. Men from the state of Ohio are being sent here for the first time, with men from Kentucky and Indiana. All former draft increments have come from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. The new men are being placed in the 159th Depot Brigade, the overflow being attached to Infantry regiments of the 84th Division. When this movement is completed the population of the camp will be more than 40,000.

Work at the Field Artillery range at West Point, Ky., is being pushed with vigor. In addition to the Division School and the work of the various regiments of the Divisional Field Artillery Brigade, officers of the 2d Indiana Field Artillery are at work every day on the range. A large number of officers and officer candidates have received orders to proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for training at the small-arms firing school.

Marches and maneuvers have been very popular of late. The 168th Brigade took a hike last week, going about fifteen miles from camp, establishing a camp and holding a brigade maneuver for four days. The 309th Engineers are now away for a ten days' stay.

The Kentucky racing season has been the chief attraction out of camp for two weeks. Races have been staged at Churchill Downs. On Monday a season of two weeks opens at Douglas Park. Military day is becoming the fad at the races—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. A real circus was staged early last week in the area of the first group of the 159th Depot Brigade for the benefit of the newly drafted men. Talent worthy of the biggest amusement makers in the land made fun for thousands of spectators.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 18, 1918.

Major Gen. and Mrs. LeRoy S. Lyon, from Camp Kearny, Cal., were in San Antonio Monday en route to Camp Wheeler, Ga., where the General will command the 31st Division. A visit was paid to Major Gen. H. T. Allen. Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, accompanied by Col. L. L. Durfee and Lieut. Arthur M. Hill, left Saturday for Marfa on a two weeks' inspection trip of border troops and stations as far west as Yuma, Ariz. Part of that time will be spent in the Big Bend district, where border raids have occurred recently. The two aids of Major Gen. J. W. Ruckman left during the week for different stations. Capt. Herbert S. Clarkson for Fort Sill to join the 3d Field Artillery, and Captain Sanborn going to Palo Alto, Cal., to the 13th Infantry. Major Malone Duggan, surgeon of the 11th Field Artillery, who has been here on leave, left Saturday for Camp Doniphan, Okla.

Col. William P. Stokely has returned from Brownsville, where he investigated Government property threatened with damage by encroachment of the Rio Grande.

Lieut. Milo H. Miller, of Kelly Field, who was injured in the airplane accident in which Lieut. James G. May, of New York, lost his life Thursday, was removed Saturday from the Robert Green Memorial Hospital to the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston. Gadel William Iverson was also injured in another accident Thursday, but both will probably recover.

Nine persons narrowly escaped fatal injuries when a service car in which they were riding collided with a passenger train of the M. K. & T. Ry. Sunday. Three occupants of the automobile sustained serious injuries, but are expected to recover. They are Lieut. William Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Ewing.

Mrs. Nathan McClure arrived from Camp MacArthur to be with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Ripley, during Lieutenant McClure's absence in France. Col. and Mrs. William R. Taylor entertained Mrs. Gilbert Allen, who will leave next Wednesday for San Francisco. Mrs. and Miss Clara Bell Roe, who have been with Lieutenant Roe at Fort Sam Houston, have taken an apartment on Main avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Richard L. Cook entertained Friday with a buffet supper for about fifty guests. Mrs. Charles Roberts entertained Thursday at the Japanese Tea Room at luncheon, complimenting Miss Genevieve Johnson. Other guests included Misses Girard, McCarthy, Andrews and Bullis.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Taylor was in the city Sunday en route to Vancouver Barracks. Major and Mrs. J. A. Blankenship have left on a fifteen days' trip to Panama, Mo., and Kansas City. Mrs. John W. Bulkley arrived Friday from New York to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Aubrey, while Lieutenant Bulkley is in France.

Mrs. Phoebe Hanna, of Waterloo, Iowa, left for home Thursday, after several months' visit to Consul General Hanna and Mrs. Mabel Hanna Davis, at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. Walter Newman has arrived from San Francisco to be with her husband, who is stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson from El Paso arrived Saturday for the wedding of their son, Capt. Henry Robertson, and Miss Marion Hutchins. Lieut. E. J. Kunkel, of Louisville, Ky., entertained at the Menger Hotel on Friday, complimenting Mrs. James G. Houston, here to visit Major Houston.

Four hundred guests attended the dinner dance and vaude-

(Continued on page 1540.)

MILITARY OUTFITTERS



HARDING UNIFORMS

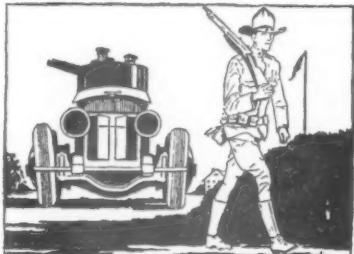
FOR
ARMY OFFICERS & ENLISTED MEN
MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOLS
AND RIFLE CLUBS.
MILITARY BOOKS & CAMP SUPPLIES.

SEND FOR CATALOG

THE HARDING
UNIFORM AND REGALIA CO.
22 SCHOOL ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1900.



In Active Service

Taking their full share in active service, you will find both the RYZON BAKING BOOK and

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

able aides-de-cooks in army and camp kitchens and ship galleys who render frequent and valuable assistance.

RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is dependable, economical and efficient. It is a pure, healthful baking powder.

The RYZON BAKING BOOK gives new, varied recipes, easy to prepare accurately and thoroughly tested.

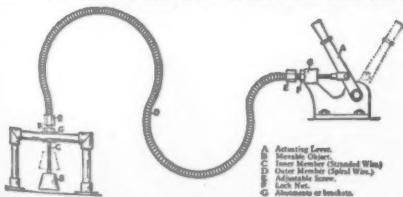
The original price of the RYZON BAKING BOOK was \$1.00.

To any U. S. Army or Navy Mess Officer who requests it in his official capacity, we will send free a copy of the RYZON BAKING BOOK "for the good of the Service."



GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

THE BOWDEN PATENT WIRE MECHANISM



The Principle Illustrated

THE GWILLIAM COMPANY
Sole distributors for the U. S.

253 WEST 58TH STREET (Columbus Circle), NEW YORK

a thrift thought
—for shavers

— the only stick
that saves the
soap below the
waste line —
COLGATE'S
HANDY GRIP



50 Shaves
right in the
metal grip

A new and clever way of using all the soap—no waste—you unscrew the last half inch of the soap and stick it on a new stick.



A
Smooth
Quick
Shave
That
Soldiers
Like

A Quick Shave and a Clean One

No brush, no lather, no soap—Mollé saves all that wasted time and gives you the best shave you ever had. From "H. P." at Camp Sherman:

"Does away with the unsanitary brush, and it is also unnecessary to use any lotion such as witch hazel after shaving."

MOLLÉ

MO-LAY

For Shaving

Mollé is ideal for Army and Navy men:—It saves space in the kit; keeps the skin soft; prevents irritation and chapping.

Sold through Exchanges, Dealers, or by mail at 25c for large tube. If your Exchange does not sell Mollé ask them to order it for you—it sells like hot cakes with the "boys".

PRYDE-WYNN CO.

New Brighton, Pa.

YOU NEED THEM

Every man in the Service should have a pair of Army and Navy Ear Drum Protectors to prevent injury from shock of gunfire. If not obtainable at your Post Exchange send One Dollar to

SAFETY EAR DRUM PROTECTOR CO.

26 Cortland Street

New York



The
New
Photo
Collar
Insignia
Button

Patent applied for

SUPPLIED WITH PIN OR SCREW BACKS FOR
ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE
ALSO COMPLETE LINE OF REGULATION
INSIGNIA

MANUFACTURERS

W. J. BAILEY COMPANY

401-7 Mulberry Street

Newark, N. J.

Wholesale only

FIELD ARTILLERY
OFFICER'S NOTES

COMPILED BY CAPT. W. H. CALDWELL
F. A. R. C. Field Artillery Instructor, Plattsburg

Tables of Organization, Battery Administration, Field Practice, Articles on the Compass, Buzzer, Maps, Target Bracketing, Smoke Bomb Practice, Calibration of Guns, Principles of Fire, Range Tables, and Hints for Junior Officers.

Price \$1.50 net. Postage extra. All bookstores.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

AFLOAT & AFIELD—IT'S THE
FAVORITE OF UNCLE SAM'S BOYS



D. AUERBACH & SONS

"Candy Headquarters"

NEW YORK

Puts Real
Power Into Your
Truck and
Keeps It There

Day after day—week after week.



The "Ironclad-Exide" Battery

Is used and endorsed by makers of electrical industrial trucks because it makes the most efficient truck more efficient—more dependable. It will withstand the most severe usage and give the maximum of results at the minimum of cost and care in operation.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—1918

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1823-1833 L STREET N. W.

New York
St. LouisChicago
AtlantaCleveland
PittsburghRochester
DetroitMinneapolis
Kansas CityDenver
San FranciscoBoston
Toronto

Manufacturer of the "Exide" "Ironclad-Exide" "Nycap-Exide" and "Ebin-Exide" Batteries for
Electric Vehicles, Mining and Industrial Locomotives, etc.

Officially Authorized by THE SECRETARY OF WAR OFFENSIVE FIGHTING

By MAJOR DONALD McRAE, U. S. A.

MAJOR McRAE commanded every minor operation of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade during a year's fighting in France; was instructor at the British Trench Warfare School, Bexhill, England; was Major in the Canadian Infantry for two years; spent three and a half years at West Point.

OFFENSIVE FIGHTING covers all the new subjects that an Infantry officer, up to and including a Major has to know. These can be found no where else, and are treated in detail. The material has been checked and approved by the English Trench Warfare School and by the Army War College, Washington. The subjects are arranged in such form and

16 original sketches made in France by the author. Pocket size. \$2.00 net.

OTHER MILITARY BOOKS OF PROVEN VALUE

MAJOR DUNN'S ARTILLERY MANUALS

Based on the course of instruction given our First Artillery Brigade in France.
2 volumes ready. Each \$1.75 net. Others in Preparation.

Brigadier General Lincoln C. Andrews' LEADERSHIP

Is practically the only American book on the subject. One army officer wrote, "I am a better officer since I read your book." It explains the psychology of Leadership. Leather, \$2.00 net. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

length so as to enable officers to give them in one to one and a half hour lectures to their men.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Colonel, General Staff, United States Army, says: "Major McRae has been 'over there' and has learned by actual experience. I heard his lectures and consider them extremely interesting, instructive and valuable."

ENDORSED by many other leading military men as the book which will give American officers the best introduction to the actual fighting in France, because it gives specific, detailed instruction.

THE KOEHLER METHOD OF PHYSICAL DRILL

By CAPTAIN WM. H. WILBUR, Infantry, U. S. A. Based upon Major Koehler's West Point methods. Full of qualities which make the physical drill a joy and not a dull routine.

26 illustrations. \$1.00 net.

Soldiers' English-French Conversation Book
Cloth, \$1.00 net. Leather, \$1.75 net.

Soldiers' English-Italian Conversation Book
Cloth, \$1.00 net. Leather, \$1.75 net.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

227-231 South Sixth Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

(Continued from page 1539.)

vills given Monday in the officers' mess, Kelly Field No. 2, as a farewell to Lieut. Col. George E. Goodrich, Lieut. Col. George W. England, Major Harry L. Jordan and Capt. Dana Palmer. Following the dinner they were entertained by the Kelly Field Amusement Company and the Kelly Field orchestra and jazz band furnished music for dancing.

Fifty lieutenants in the Signal Corps, ordered for duty at Kelly Field, were guests of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday in a motor trip which included a drive through Camp Travis and Brackebridge Park. They were greeted by a committee headed by Mayor Bell, County Judge Davis and J. H. Hall.

For the benefit of all the men in the Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop 304, a weekly paper bearing the title "The Quartermaster" made its initial appearance Saturday, meeting with instantaneous success. The editor is F. J. Falk. Camp John Wise, the balloon school, is to be enlarged by forty-four acres, as the Government has leased this much additional property. "Aurus," Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook's thoroughbred riding horse, reached San Antonio Friday after a train trip from Camp Sherman. The horse is famous for its service and has taken a number of silver cups as prizes.

Hundreds of drafted men from various states of the Union are reporting at the recruit camp, and eventually will be sent to the eight new National Army Cavalry regiments to be formed in the department. Approximately 500 men of this call will go to each regiment, forming a nucleus of the organization. They will form the first National Army regiments to be raised. Men reporting at the camp go into quarantine for two weeks. The 309th is to be at Fort Sam Houston with Col. Mathew C. Smith commanding, and three of the regiments will be at Leon Springs. The 309th already has personnel of 120, which includes all the officers.

A new hat cord is making its appearance among the soldiers in the city and is the infantry blue cord with red acorns at the end and designating the wearer as a member of a machine gun organization, indicating the dual nature of the work of machine gun soldiers.

Enlisted men in the Aviation Section at Kelly Field have been given an opportunity to take training as aviators as the result of instructions received by Col. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, authorizing the appointment of a board to make the preliminary examinations. The candidate must, in addition to passing the physical tests, be a graduate of some reputable high school; before he is finally named for training he must appear before another board, and will then be given three months' training at a ground school before entering as a cadet. The opportunity offered to men at Kelly Field is one which has heretofore not been opened to them.

According to information received at headquarters, the Quartermaster mechanical repair shop at El Paso will be removed to Atlanta, and the repair division at Fort Bliss will be operated as a subdivision of Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304 at Fort Sam Houston. The order is taken here as a further indication that the plan recommended for establishing three main repair shops, one of which is to be at San Antonio, is to be adhered to.

One of the captive observation balloons at Camp John H. Wise snapped the cable connecting it with the automobile truck, designed to control it, at noon Saturday and shot skyward, bearing two students who were in the basket. A hurry call was sent for airplanes to trace it and a squadron responded. It was later found in a field near the town of Pflugerville, eleven miles away, totally demolished. The two cadets landed safely.

The large dry cleaning establishment for the Army is to be established in San Antonio for cleaning of blankets, clothing and such supplies and sterilizing them. The one to be erected will have a capacity of dry cleaning 6,000 pieces of wearing apparel each day and will be designated as a part of the reclamation work.

The school of automobile mechanics which the Federal Board for Vocational Education of the Army has had established at the University of Texas is scheduled to open its doors for instruction on May 18. The first detachment arrived at Austin May 16 and 17. The school will be located at Camp Mabey. This school is the third army school established at the University of Texas and is to be the largest of its kind in the United States. The instructional force will number about 180 men.

Wearing badges which designated six months' service in France, a party of San Antonio and Texas men, members of a motor truck group which went to France the latter part of 1916, has returned here. Capt. E. Schonberg, 15th Cav., who has returned from the Philippines, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. F. Glaze, 711 Mason street.

A central fire house is being erected at Kelly Field near post headquarters, and two small fire houses are also being erected as a part of the plan to put the field on the fire protection basis. The development and reorganization of the fire department at Kelly Field has been in progress for some time, fire houses being erected where needed and additional equipment being purchased. The new central station which is being erected provides quarters for the men above stairs.

Construction has been started on the Library at Kelly Field under the direction of the American Library Association, and will be of the standard type erected in the camps, ninety-three feet long and forty feet wide, with a large piazza across the entire front. Reading chairs and tables will be placed on the wide piazza to afford the men the best possible facilities during the hot summer months. It is expected when fully equipped that the library will offer for circulation approximately 20,000 books.

The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce is to establish and maintain a bureau in Washington which will serve as a clearing house for all matters of Army development in and about the various camps located in and about San Antonio. It is to be to the mutual advantage of the Army authorities and the citizens.

An order for \$30,000 worth of athletic equipment to be used by the soldiers of the Southern Department during the next six months was placed with a St. Louis firm recently by J. D. Shippee and George B. Stock, purchasing agent and supervisor of athletics for the Southern Department of the War Council of the Army, with offices in San Antonio.

Undoubtedly the fastest and hardest contested game of the season was played on the Fort Sam Houston Polo Ground Sunday between the Remount and Bearcats. The final score of the game was 3 to 2½, being closely played. There was a practice game at the close of this between the Camp Travis M.P.'s and the 309th Cavalry.

GREAT LAKES NOTES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., May 24, 1918. To facilitate flying at the lake, a new south entrance is being constructed on the boat house. Extensive lake practice is planned for the men of the station, and four whale boats and a twenty-eight-foot cutter of the thirty-one boats expected here were received by the Boatwains Department last week.

The entrance of the Administration building is adorned by a beautiful floral drendnought, a token from the Fleischman Floral Company, of Chicago, for Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Moffett.

Among the honored guests of the past week was James J. Corbett, "Gentleman Jim," who said, "If I was ten years younger I'd be glad to be out among these boys. . . . This afternoon is one of the happiest in my life."

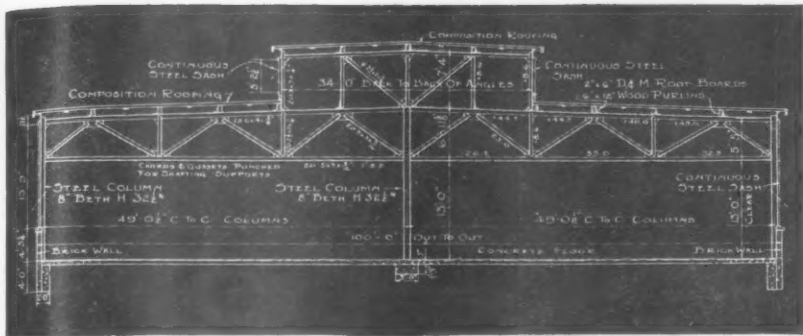
A new military highway is to be constructed between Great Lakes and Camp Logan, the rifle range which lies north of the station. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated for this purpose.

Albert H. Benhart, Corliss P. Dean, Harold B. Sanford, Lawrence Zembusch and Alexander J. Link, pharmacists, have been advanced to assistant surgeon. William E. Bringham, Raymond L. Morrissey, Claudius G. Pendill and Rudolph W. Winter have been promoted to rank of ensign (T), U.S.N.

Signal towers have been constructed on all regimental headquarters building around the station for the purpose of communication and transmission of orders. Three hundred and forty veteran soldiers who fought on the Belgian and Russian fronts arrived at Great Lakes, Saturday, for a tour of inspection.

The flying season was officially opened last week when Lieut. Lee Hammond and Ensign D. P. Forbes made a tryout flight over the camp. Flights will be made daily for the remainder of the season, weather permitting.

30 Working-Days from Today



No. 3 Standard is 100 ft. wide and any length in multiples of 20 ft. The bottom chord of each roof-truss is composed of two heavy angle-irons which are set back-to-back, an inch apart, to take bolts for shaft-hangers at any panel-point. Intermediate panel-points are punched to provide for additional struts if required. A monorail with capacity up to 1,000 pounds may be carried at any panel-point.



No. 3 Standard showing exterior as built for The Standard Equipment Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Austin Standard construction permits of many variations. Architectural details can easily be made to conform to other buildings.



The broad unobstructed areas in Austin No. 3 Standard Factory-Buildings give exceptional manufacturing opportunities. There is only one column to every 2,000 square feet. This building was erected for The Standard Equipment Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Need buildings for Government work?

A building like this can be ready for useful occupancy in 30 working-days and acceptance of the following proposal will guarantee its completion.

"In 30 working-days after date of order (subject to prior sale), The Austin Company will deliver on a penalty-and-bonus contract at a definite price, any reasonable amount of building like that shown here—a complete building, broom-clean, windows washed and ready for useful occupancy."

The moment the contract is received Austin operation begins. All essential materials—structural steel, steel sash, roofing, lumber, etc.—being owned outright and in Austin stock, are shipped without a single day's delay. Austin Superintendents and Foremen with experienced assistants are ready at a moment's notice. They are on the job the same day. Plans have been standardized, the materials are ready and the workmen know every step of the construction. Practice has made perfect.

Only co-ordination of construction details as found in Austin operation can erect permanent and substantial buildings in so short a time. Austin speed in construction can be applied to eight other standards in addition to No. 3 Standard illustrated here. Austin Standards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 can be erected in 30 working-days, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 60 working-days, and Nos. 8 and 9 require a slightly longer time.

Complete engineering details of these nine standards will be found in *The Austin Book of Buildings*. A copy will be sent upon request. In case the need is urgent use the long distance telephone or telegraph. Austin engineers arrange for quick conferences that way. They are ready for urgent calls.

The Austin motto—"Results, Not Excuses."

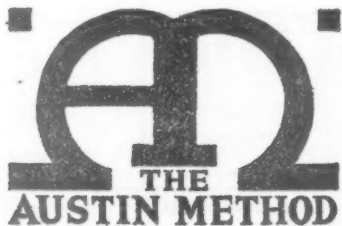
The Austin record to date is—120,000 square feet on one job in 30 working-days; 540,000 square feet in 55 calendar-days.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

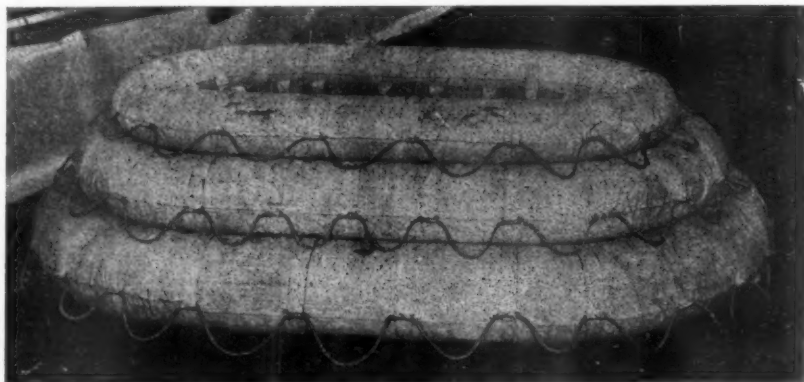
Industrial Engineers and Builders (21)

CLEVELAND	16112 Euclid Avenue, Eddy 4500
NEW YORK	217 Broadway, Barclay 8886
CHICAGO	437 Peoples Gas Building, Harrison 8560
PHILADELPHIA	1026 Bulletin Building, Spruce 1291
WASHINGTON	1313 H Street, N.W., Franklin 6420
DETROIT	1430 Penobscot Building, Cherry 4466
PITTSBURGH	493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
INDIANAPOLIS	717 Merchants Bank Building, Main 6428

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS



SAFETY AT SEA



A nest of A. B. C. Life Rafts—Balsa Wood

WE do our bit in the manufacture of marine Life-saving Appliances that will safeguard the lives of our officers, sailors, gunners and troops on ships going into the war zone. For a great many years we have specialized in the manufacture of the highest grade of marine life-saving equipment such as:

Lundin Decked Lifeboats
Lundin Motor Lifeboats
Welin Quadrant Davits

Norton Sheath Screw Davits
Standard Metallic Lifeboats with
"Steel Keels"

Compensating Quadrants Cranes
Metallic Cylinder Life Rafts
Mills' Releasing Gear

A. B. C. Life Rafts
A. B. C. Life Preservers
A. B. C. Ring Buoys

Welin Gripe Release
Welin Non-Topping
Blocks

Our policy is: "The best is none too good." Catalog on Request

WELIN MARINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 305 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, New York
London House: 5 Lloyds Avenue, London, E. C.

Heywood Brown tells in "The A.E.F.: With Pershing's Army in France," the story of the American soldier who got lost at night and drove his four-mule team into No Man's Land. Another soldier out in a listening post jumped up and waved both his hands to warn the straggler back. The man with the mule team asked what was wrong. The watcher mumbled: "You're going right toward the German lines. For God's sake turn around and go back and don't speak above a whisper!" "Whisper, hell!" rejoined the lost man. "I gotta turn four mules around."

Another soldier who had to feed the mules was grumbling because one was sick. He administered a pill every six hours. He said:

"It'll be fine, won't it, when somebody asks me: 'Daddy, what did you do in the great war?' and I say: 'Oh, I sat up with a sick mule.'"—*The New York Sun.*

Removal of the bray from mules was announced recently at Salem, Ore., as one of the purposes of a joint clinic which will be held at Portland by veterinarians from Washington and Oregon in June. Experiments will be performed on mules in an effort to discover the best method by which they may be deprived of their ability to bray. The operation was said by veterinarians there to have been performed successfully in the French army, adding greatly to the value of the mule for Army use. According to Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian for Oregon, there are three methods of performing the operation. One is a surgical treatment of the nostril, another the severing of certain muscles in the neck and

the third the severing of muscles in the tail. The classic method of tying a brick to the mule's tail is not mentioned.

Ever hear of a town so quiet and orderly that the entire police force, in order to get something to keep them busy, enlisted in the Marine Corps? That is the case of the little town of Mauch Chunk, Pa., says a Marine Corps note. The town recently waved a fond farewell to its whole police department as the men left for Parris Island, S.C., the marine training camp. The force consisted of four able-bodied men—Robert Mader, Clinton Mader, Charles Shutt and Chester Bisby. The jail at Mauch Chunk has not been occupied by a prisoner since last Christmas, hence the departure of the guardians of the peace.

The other night I went to the theater with a low-brow friend and the orchestra played "The Little Brown Jug," and he thought it was the nation's anthem, and stood up. And I did, too, darn him.—*The Bulletin.*

The story of German spies moving among our troops disguised in American uniform, recalls a tale told by John Masfield when he was in this city. At Gallipoli the Australians were frequently deceived by Germans in British uniforms. One day a man posing as a major gave some orders about not firing in a certain region. The Australian officer suspected there was something

wrong, and said: "I say, old chap, are you fair dinkum?" "Fair dinkum" is Australian for "on the level." "Yes," said the German; "I'm Major Fair Dinkum." At the inquest, they found that he had died of "lead in the head."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in the Island of Guam as military day, which was given over almost entirely to raising funds for the Red Cross and the third Liberty Loan. The total amount collected for the Red Cross was \$1,370.55, and the Liberty Loan subscriptions amounted to a little less than \$50,000. Asst. Paym. G. A. Wilcox, U.S.N., was perhaps the busiest man on the island, who, if not telephoning for more soda, finding an extra board for an uncompleted booth, counting hot dogs or wondering if the candy on the wheel would last, was digging up another fifty dollars worth of dimes from his hip pocket for change.

"Three Stories of Cox's," a little book which tells of the enterprises of the hundred-and-sixty-year-old bank of Cox and Co., of London, has recently been issued and may be obtained from the Dorland Advertising Agency, 366 Fifth avenue, New York city, sent post free. It will be of interest to officers of the American Expeditionary Forces and their friends as it shows the facilities for the accommodation of those who have an account with Cox and Co., the bank having made provision to cash checks for any sum up to £5 in practically every city of France and Italy, an officer's uniform being accepted as evidence of his reliability.

Honolulu, Hawaii
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL
Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof
European Plan

HOTEL BOSSERT
(Special Rates for the Service)
Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive, homelike and modern. An unequalled location, exclusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced management. Convenient to Navy yard and neighboring Army posts.
Easily available rates. Send for booklet.
Montague-Blake-Zemsen Bldg., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Special Army and Navy Rates
COLONIAL HOTEL
300 Bush St., bet. Powell and Stockton Sts.
San Francisco
European Plan
Room with private bath \$1.50
American Plan
Room with private bath \$3.00

The Wolcott
31st Street by Fifth Avenue
New York City
George T. Stockham, Proprietor.

White Rock
UNSURPASSED
MINERAL
WATER

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS and OVERCOATS
Made to Individual Measurements
Samples and Prices furnished upon request
TRAYMORE TAILORING CO.
Master Cloth Builders
633-35-37 Arch Street, Philadelphia

ARMY AND NAVY MEN NEED STRONG, WELL EYES!
Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYE WATER
STRENGTHENS weak, inflamed eyes, and is an ideal eye wash. Good since 1795.
35c At All Drugstores or sent by Mail Upon Receipt of Price
Write to-day for our Booklet. It is FREE
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO.
180 River St., Troy, N.Y.

FOR ARMY AND NAVY—FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickelled 25c. Sterling Silver \$5. 14-K Gold \$15.
Quantity Prices on Request. U.S. Pat'd April 2, 1912.
M. E. Bernhardt (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N.Y. City.

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA!
The Best in Gold, Silver and Real Bronze
For sale by Leading Jewelers and Military Houses
William Wink Company
Established 1871
NEWARK - NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

THE SUPPORT OF A NATION

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

Bausch & Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Microscopes, Stereo Prism Binoculars, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Engineering Instruments, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Telescopes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and General Laboratory equipment.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFURT



"RAPID FIRE" added to accuracy of fire would develop the equivalent of another army from our present rifle forces.

Rapid fire practice can be had with the

HOLLIFIELD SERVICE DOTTER

Procurable on requisition by Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Catalogue on request.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD COMPANY
Middletown, New York.



SERVICE FLAGS AND PINS

Service Flags, best wool bunting, 1 to 5 stars, 3 x 2 ft., postpaid \$2. Larger sizes with more stars made to order for churches, clubs, business houses, etc.

Service Flag Pins, best hard enamel, 1 to 4 stars, solid gold, \$2 postpaid; sterling silver \$1; 14 k. gold plate 50 cts.

United Service Flag Co.,
1249 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O. PAT. NOV 67
Originators & Patentees of Service Flags & Pins

"Dry Matches May Save Your Life"

"In the trenches wet from rain—in bitter cold, dry matches may mean life or death. The hatfield Belt Safe will keep your matches dry and also your tobacco."

This belt is furnished in three styles, gun metal, oxidized, and nickel plated, complete with strong canvas belt, at \$1.00.

NYFIELD MFG. CO., 21 Walker Street, N. Y. City

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the Army and Navy Journal
20 VESSEY STREET
NEW YORK

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

E. L. OGDEN, Inc.
76 West 47th St., New York

SAUMUR and BRITISH FIELD SADDLES and BRIDLES

Puttees—Leather Service Belts—Grips. Trade rates to Post Exchange.

PATENTS

O. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

Washington, D.C.

Your advertisement placed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be read by practically every officer and officer's family in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Service. The purchasing power of Army and Navy officers, their families and friends merits the consideration of any merchant or manufacturer who is desirous of increasing his sales.

CORTINA

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILITARY MANUAL



By Jean A. Picard, of the French Army

FOREWORD BY MAJOR-GEN. LEONARD WOOD

Several chapters devoted to hospital and general Red Cross work, including a short cut to Military French, French Army Organization, Aviation, Artillery, Infantry, Engineering, etc. Full page illustrations. WITH PHONOGRAPH RECORDS if desired. Send for full information.

CORTINA ACADEMY
Suite 2702, 12 East 46th St., New York

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911.

With War Department Changes, including No. 21, November 9, 1917; also Appendix D, dated September 15, 1917, for use with the U.S. Rifle, model 1917 (Enfield).

BOUND IN BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS. BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Gives Interpretations of the Drill Regulations, Illustrations of the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a Complete Index to the Drill Regulations

These features will prove of great value in the study of the Drill Regulations, especially in teaching recruits.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN FABRIKOID, 50 CENTS

The above prices include postage. The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vessey Street, New York City

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 5301

BOSTON SALES OFFICES
THEBURY COR. BOSTON STREET

NEWPORT SALES OFFICES
220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Service Uniforms
and Useful Articles of
Personal Equipment
for Officers of
The United States Army, Navy
and Reserve Forces

Send for Check List of Above
or for New Illustrated Catalogue

SPECIALIZED SERVICE BEDDING

DIXIE

OFFICERS
KAPOK FIELD EQUIPMENT

Full and comfortable, yet light and easy to handle. Strictly sanitary, non-absorbent and bugproof. After a hard day, turn in on a Dixie and be sure of real comfort. Kapok, Cotton Felt, and Hair Mattresses and Pillows.

BURTON-DIXIE CORPORATION
NEW YORK CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
Successor to Dixie Cotton Felt Mattress Co.

Away Above Everything!

There's no system for Government hospital, cantonment, battle-ship or barracks laundry equal to the "National!" It is highly efficient, it avoids all mix-ups, errors and confusion and man-power that will win the war is released—even "green" labor can be used.

Our Improved **No. 8 National Power Marking Machine** prints the full name or mark on all linen and clothing—every mark is neat, clean and PERMANENT. A saving of 25% to 50% over other methods. In making requisitions for marking machines and tagging machines, be sure to specify the standard ("NATIONAL").

Our **Rose Label, Tape and Patch Sewing Machine** sews a small piece of tape (on which the mark is placed) on all clothing like socks, underwear and other garments that cannot be marked. Result: All laundry and dry-cleaned pieces are identified for all time.

Our catalog "Better Marking," gives further information all "service" laundries should have. Write for copy to-day.

We also have a department for woven and printed name labels.

The National Marking Machine Co.
1052-72 Gilbert Avenue Cincinnati, O.

**Efficiency First! Our Practical, Graphical
Flag Signal Instructor**



pocket size, 4-colors, with revolving disc, gives a moving picture of every symbol in the U.S. Army and Navy Semaphore Code. Large figures. Instantly read. Promotes quickness and accuracy. Reverse side shows International Morse Code and Conventional Signs in use in many organizations. Highest endorsements from authorities and experts. Price 25 cts. \$15.00 per 100. Low price in quantities. Indispensable to agents.

Flag Signal Instructor Co.
Towson, Maryland.

MILITARY GOODS

We Carry in Stock
Chevrons, Leggings, Puttees, Collar
Insignias, Hat Cords, Kits, Laces,
Stock Collars, Etc., Etc.

Send for Catalogues
AMERICAN ART PRODUCTION CO.
141-143-145 Wooster St. New York
WHOLESALE ONLY

**Regulation
Uniforms
and
Equipments**



**Satisfaction
and
Correctness
Guaranteed**

Send for Officers' Catalogue

BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.
ATLANTIC COAST SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SHIP REPAIR WORK PACIFIC COAST

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS - CURTIS MARINE TURBINES
MARINE AND STATIONARY ENGINES - AUXILIARY MACHINERY
WATER TUBE AND SCOTCH BOILERS

PLANTS

Sparrows Point Plant, Sparrows Point, Maryland
Moore Plant, Elizabeth, New Jersey
Harlan Plant, Wilmington, Delaware

Fore River Plant, Quincy, Mass.
Union Plant, San Francisco, California
including Potrero, Alameda, Risdon and Hunter's Point Works

GENERAL OFFICES: BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA
BRANCH OFFICES: 111 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY 250 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Britain's Foremost Military Store

invites you to send for a copy of the special American edition of the booklet, "Military Equipment Required Over There."

THE Junior Army and Navy Stores were founded in London in 1879 by naval and military men to supply the needs of naval and military men and their families. During the thirty-eight years the most famous military families have had accounts with us. Today the most notable British naval and military names can be found on our records—but although we are proud of them, we claim to give equal attention and service to the newest cadet, the men in training and to officers of every rank.

OUR Service business runs the whole gamut of Army affairs. The BRITISH WAR DEPARTMENT entrusts us with confidential contracts. HEADQUARTERS STAFFS leave their "Mess" arrangements in our care. EXPERIENCED OFFICERS obtain their "Refits" from us. TEMPORARY OFFICERS look to us for guidance when purchasing Kits. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the RANKS obtain from us those "Extras" not issued by the Government in their service equipment.

THE Junior Army and Navy Store is a cog in the wheel of the Allies Military Machine. British soldiers knew they could trust us—Overseas and Allied soldiers have learned to—The American Army is invited to do so.

The special American edition of the booklet, "Military Equipment," is a practical guide to what is needed on active service. It contains illustrations and descriptions of uniforms and accoutrements, trench coats, footwear, underwear and useful articles of personal equipment. The prices quoted are in American currency and represent an exact equivalent of the prices charged in London.

Write today for your copy and address communications to our American agents

THE DORLAND AGENCY
366 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Copies of the booklet in any quantity can be obtained for distribution in mess rooms, camps, etc.

JUNIOR The First Service Stores WITHOUT TICKETS
ARMY & NAVY STORES LIMITED

Head Store:

15 REGENT STREET LONDON, ENGLAND
ALDERSHOT STORE, 17 and 19 Union Street
Also at Salisbury Plain, Dublin, Gibraltar, Malta